User's Manual of Outdoor WLAN Broadband router

USER MANUAL 1.0.0

© 2009 Outdoor

Table of Contents

Chapter I Installation 5

1. Hardware Installation 5
1.1 Appearance Introduction 5
1.2 Internal interface introduction 8
1.3 Hardware installation steps 9
2. Software Installation 15
3. Resetting the AP to Factory Default Settings 15

Chapter II Software configuration 15

1. Prepare your PC to configure the WLAN Broadband Router 16
2. Connect to the WLAN Broadband Router 17
3. Management and configuration on the WLAN Broadband Router 18
3.1 Status 18
3.2 Setup Wizard 20
3.3 Operation Mode 24
3.4 Wireless - Basic Settings 24
3.5 Wireless - Advanced Settings 26
3.6 Wireless - Security Setup 28
3.7 Wireless - Access Control 31
3.8 WDS Settings 32
3.8. WDS Security Setup 33
3.8. WDS AP Table 34
3.9 Site Survey 35
3.10 LAN Interface Setup 35
3.11 WAN Interface Setup 37
3.11. Static IP 38
3.11. DHCP Client 40
3.11. PPPoE 42
3.11. PPTP 45
3.12 Firewall - Port Filtering 47
3.13 Firewall - IP Filtering 48
3.14 Firewall - MAC Filtering 49
3.15 Firewall - Port Forwarding 50
3.16 Firewall - URL Filtering 51
3.17 Firewall - DMZ 52
3.18 Management - Statistics 53
3.19 Management - DDNS 54
3.20 Management - Time Zone Setting 55
3.21 Management - Denial-of-Service 56
3.22 Management - WatchDog Setting 57
3.23 Management - Qos 57
3.24 Management - Log 59
3.25 Management - Upgrade Firmware 60
3.26 Management - Save/ Reload Settings 61
3.27 Management - Password Setup 61

4. Troubleshooting 62

Chapter III Troubleshooting 68

Chapter IV Terminology 74

Chapter V FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ) 76

1. What and how to find my PC's IP and MAC address? 76
2. What is Wireless LAN? 76
3. What are ISM bands? 76
4. How does wireless networking work? 76
5. What is BSSID? 77
6. What is ESSID? 77
7. What are potential factors that may causes interference? 77
8. What are the Open System and Shared Key authentications? 78
9. What is WEP? 78
10. What is Fragment Threshold? 78
11. What is RTS (Request To Send) Threshold? 78
12. What is Beacon Interval? 79
13. What is Preamble Type? 79
14. What is SSID Broadcast? 79
15. What is Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)? 79
16. What is WPA2? 79
17. What is 802.1x Authentication? 80
18. What is Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)? 80
19. What is Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)? 80
20. What is Inter-Access Point Protocol (IAPP)? 80
21. What is Wireless Distribution System (WDS)? 80
22. What is Universal Plug and Play (uPNP)? 80
23. What is Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) Size? 80
24. What is Clone MAC Address? 81
25. What is DDNS? 81
26. What is NTP Client? 81
27. What is VPN? 81
28. What is IPSEC? 81
29. What is WLAN Block Relay Between Clients? 81
30. What is WMM? 81
31. What is WLAN ACK TIMEOUT? 81
32. What is Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS)? 81
33. What is Frame Aggregation? 82

34. What is Guard Intervals (GI)? 82

Chapter VI Configuration examples 83

1. Example one - PPPoE on the WAN 83
2. Example two - fixed IP on the WAN 86

1 Installation

1.1 Hardware Installation

1.1.1 Appearance Introduction

1.LED Panel
2.Waterproof Sliding Door

3.Pass through Ethernet cable from this hole
4.Push these bottoms to remove upper housing

5.Wall Mount
6.Pole Mount

1.1.2 Internal interface introduction

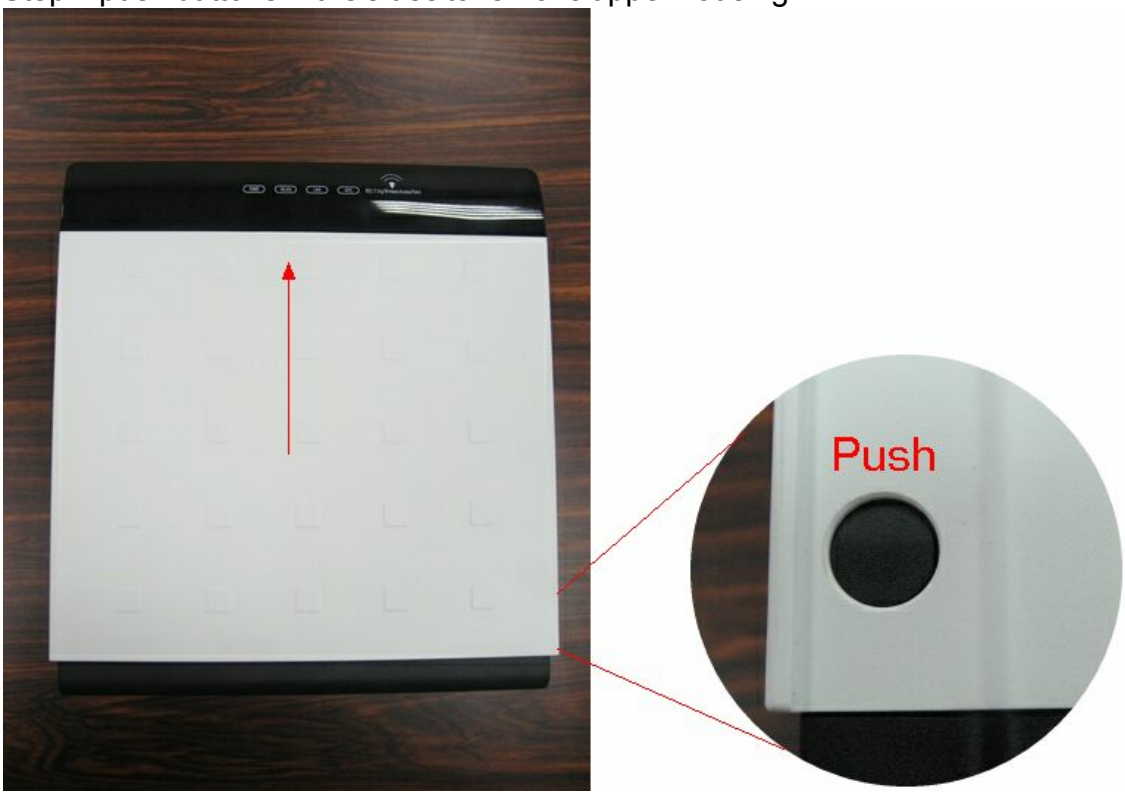
7.Integrated 14dbi dual polarity antenna

8.Pillars to fasten cabels, to avoid PCB is broken by pulling and draging cables
9.WAN Port with POE
10.LAN1 Ports with POE
LAN2~LAN4 without POE
11.Reset Button
12.SMA connector

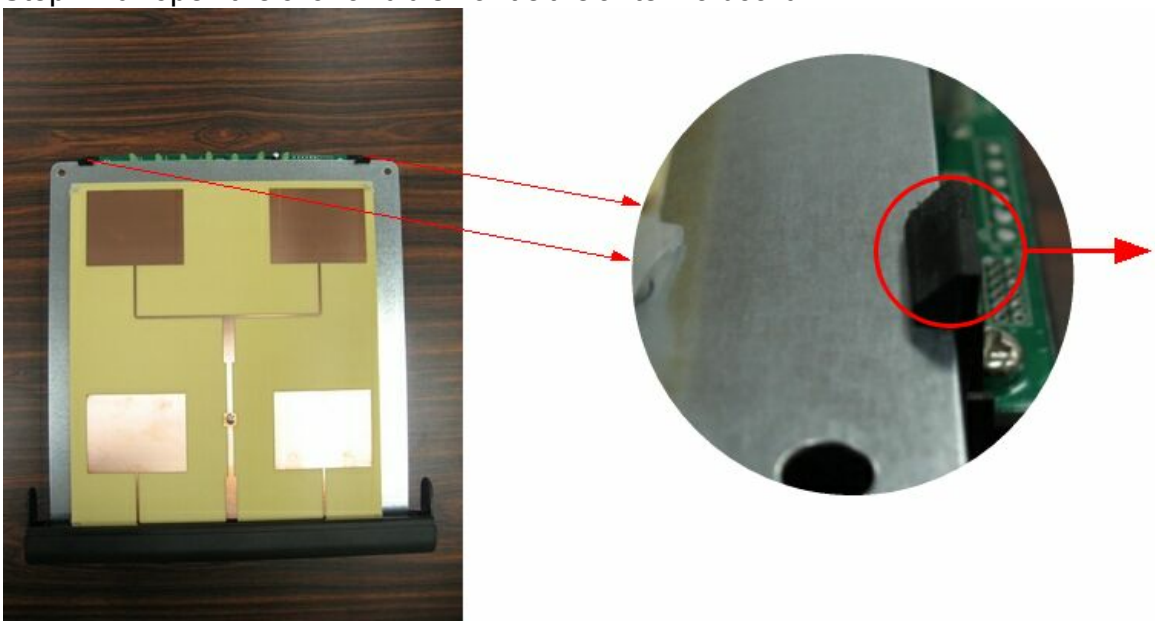
Notes:the product shot is for reference only please refer to physical product

1.1.3 Hardware installation steps

Step1: push buttons in the sides to remove upper housing.



Step2:Pull open the click and dismantle the antenna board

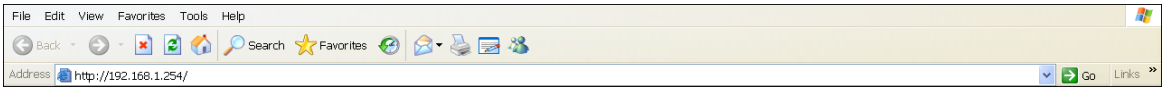


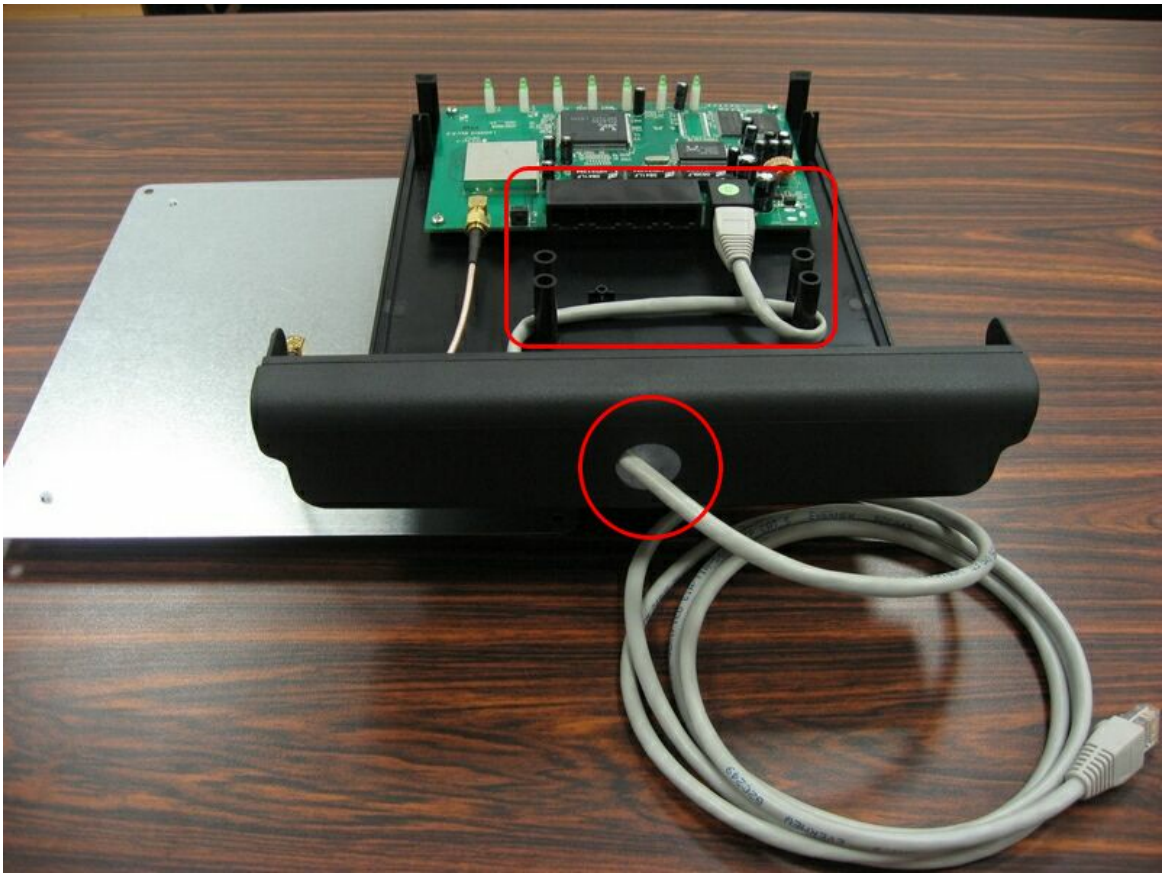
Step3:Pass through Ethernet cable from the hole, insert the cable to WAN port or LAN1 Port.

Notes1:RJ-45 8P8C Ethernet cable is required

Notes2:If RJ-45 connect to the WAN Port, set the GUI only can use wireless adapter connect to Outdoor Broadband Router.

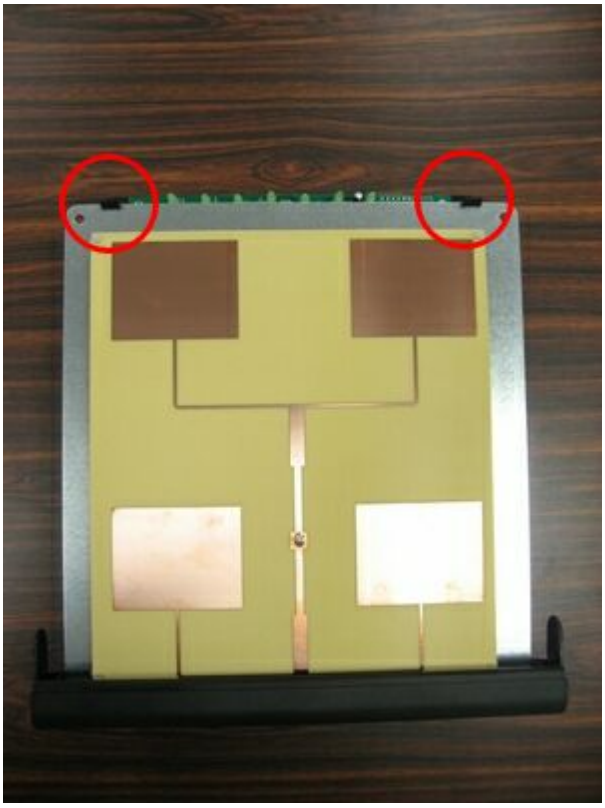
Open a WEB browser, i.e. Microsoft Internet Explore 6.1 SP1 or above, then enter **192.168.1.254** on the URL to connect the WLAN Broadband Router.





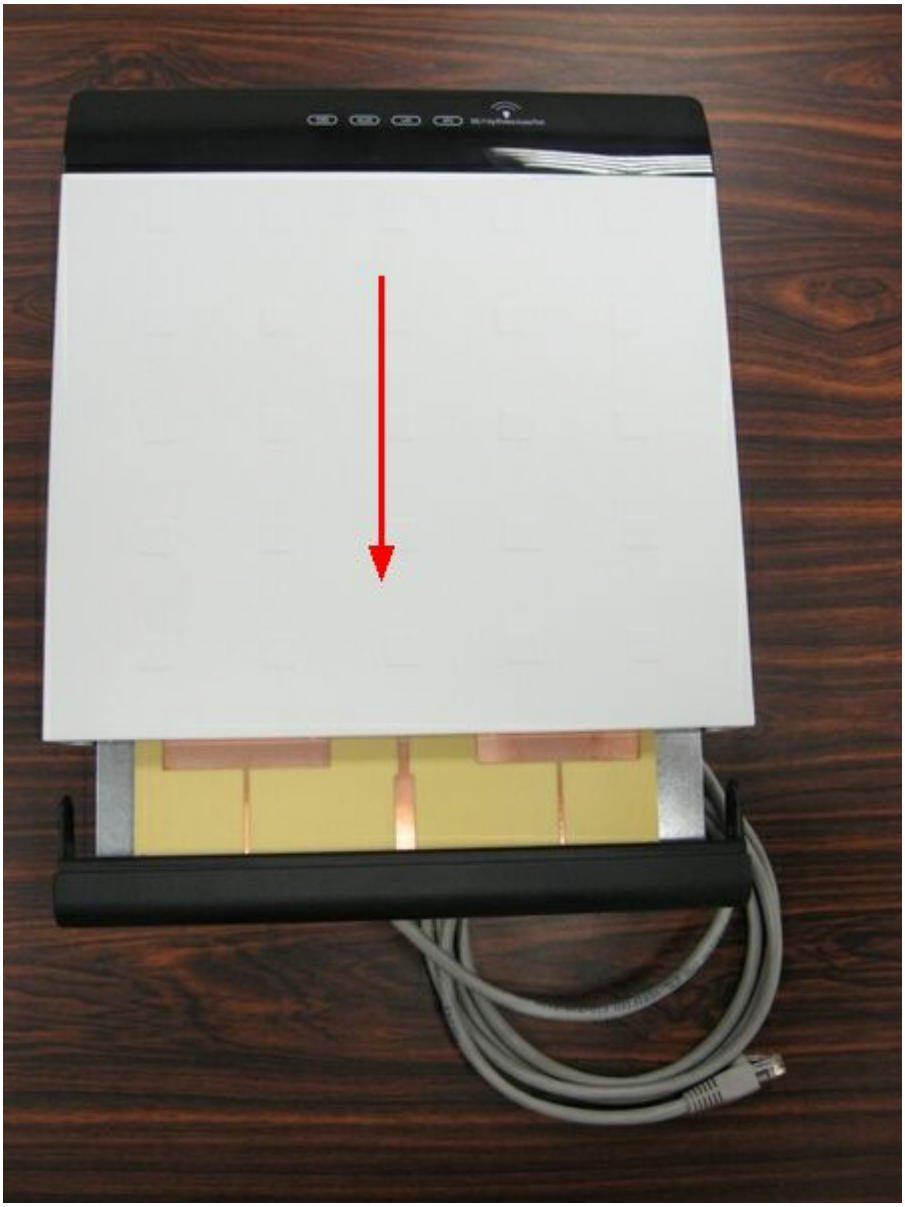
Step4:Install the antenna.

Make sure the Antenna is well installed.



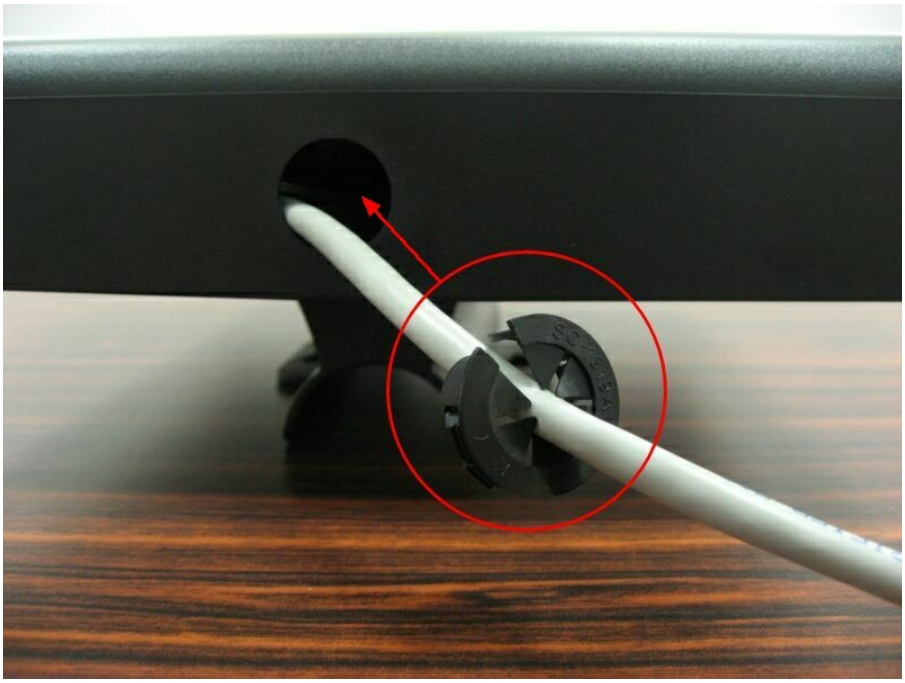
Step5:Install the upper housing

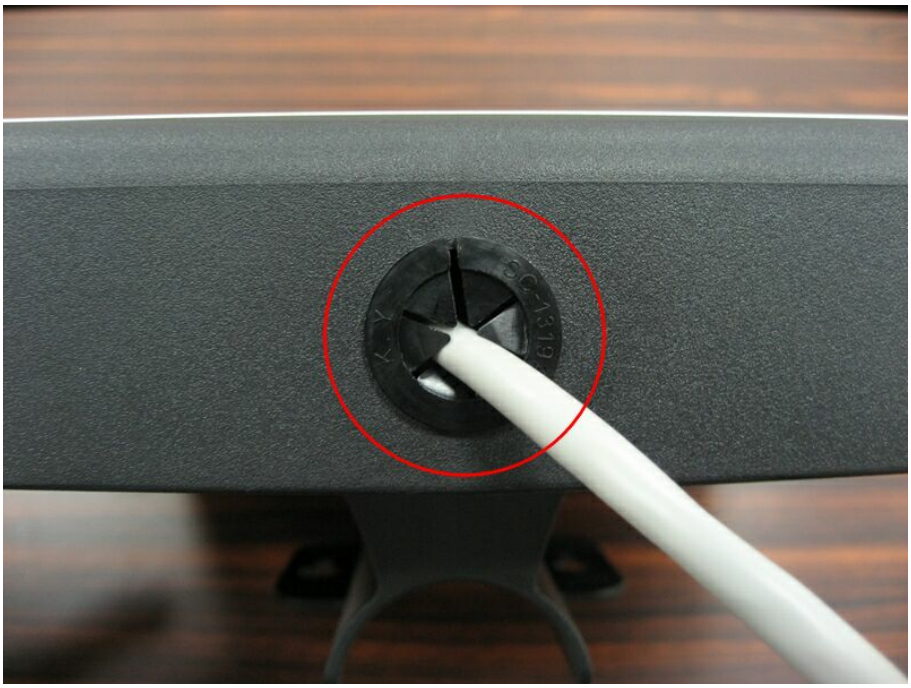
Make sure the housing is well installed.



Step6:Fasten cables by the black ring.

Move and fasten cables to the hole with that black ring.





Step7:Install POE Injector

DC:Insert power adapter

POE:this hole is linked to Outdoor AP with RJ-45

LAN:this hole is linked to Hub/router/ADSL modem devices with RJ-45

Condition 1:

POE link to LAN1 Port, LAN link to router devices or PC / Notebook 's LAN port. to setup the GUI.

Condition 2:

POE link to WAN Port, LAN link to XDSL/ Cable Modem.

set the WAN interface setup , PPPoE or Static IP by wireless adapter connect to the Outdoor device.

Step7:Complete diagram

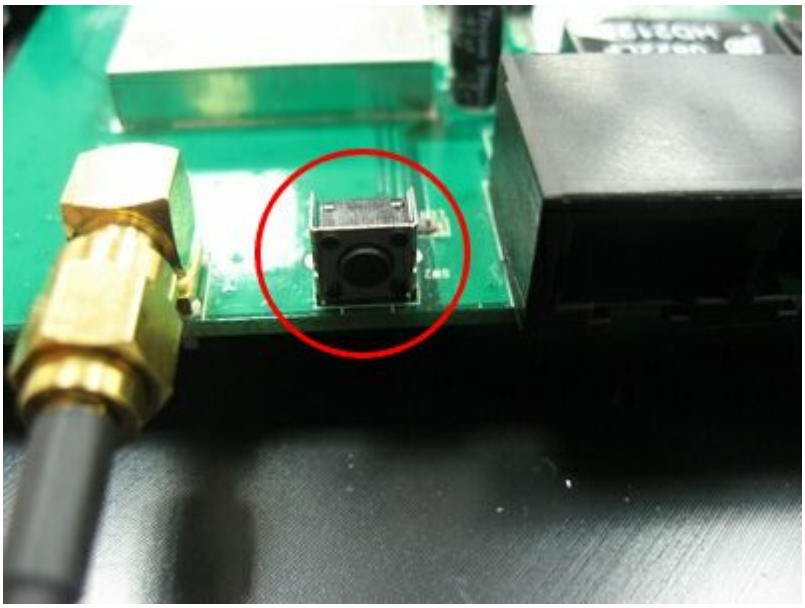
1.2 Software Installation

There are no software drivers, patches or utilities installation needed, but only the configuration setting.

Notice: It will take about 50 seconds to complete the boot up sequence after powered on the WLAN Broadband Router; Power LED will be active, and after that the WLAN Activity LED will be flashing to show the WLAN interface is enabled and working now.

1.3 Resetting the AP to Factory Default Settings

After you have tried other methods for troubleshooting your network, you may choose to Reset the Access Point to the factory default settings.



To hard-reset the Access Point to Factory Default Settings,please do the following:
Notes: Device status:Power on

- Locate the Reset button on the back of the Access Point PCB
- press the Reset button
- Hold for about 5 seconds and then release
- After the Access Point reboots (this may take a few minutes) it will be reset to the factory default settings.

2 Software configuration

Before Start to Configure

There are web based management and configuration functions allowing you to have the jobs done easily.
The WLAN Broadband Router is delivered with the following factory default parameters on the Ethernet LAN interfaces.

Default IP Address: 192.168.1.254
Default IP subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
WEB login User Name: <empty>
WEB login Password: <empty>

The device has three operation modes (Gateway/Bridge/WISP).
The default IP addresses for the device are 192.168.1.254, so you need to make sure the IP address of your PC is in the same subnet as the device, such as 192.168.1.X.

2.1 Prepare your PC to configure the WLAN Broadband Router

For OS of Microsoft Windows 2000/ XP:

1. Click the ***Start*** button and select Settings, then click ***Control Panel***. The ***Control Panel*** window will appear.
2. Move mouse and double-click the right button on ***Network and Dial-up Connections*** icon. Move mouse and double-click the ***Local Area Connection*** icon. The ***Local Area Connection*** window will appear. Click ***Properties*** button in the ***Local Area Connection*** window.
3. Check the installed list of ***Network Components***. If TCP/IP is not installed, click the ***Add*** button to install it; otherwise go to step 6.
4. Select ***Protocol*** in the ***Network Component Type*** dialog box and click ***Add*** button.
5. Select ***TCP/IP*** in ***Microsoft of Select Network Protocol*** dialog box then click OK button to install the TCP/IP protocol, it may need the Microsoft Windows CD to complete the installation. Close and go back to ***Network*** dialog box after the TCP/IP installation.
6. Select ***TCP/IP*** and click the properties button on the ***Network*** dialog box.
7. Select Specify an IP address and type in values as following example.
   - ◆IP Address: ***192.168.1.1***, any IP address within 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.253 is good to connect the Wireless LAN Access Point.
   - ◆IP Subnet Mask: ***255.255.255.0***
8. Click ***OK*** to completes the IP parameters setting.

For OS of Microsoft Windows Vista:

1. Click the ***Start*** button and select ***Settings***, then click ***Control Panel***. The ***Control Panel*** window will appear.
2. Move mouse and double-click the right button on ***Network Connections*** item. The ***Network Connections*** window will appear. Double click ***Local Area Connection*** icon, then User Account Control window shown. Right click Continue button to set properties.
3. In ***Local Area Connection Properties*** window, Choose ***Networking*** tab, move mouse and click ***Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)***, then click ***Properties*** button.
4. Move mouse and click ***General*** tab, Select ***Specify an IP address*** and type in values as following example.
   - ◆IP Address: ***192.168.1.1***, any IP address within 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.253 is good to connect the Wireless LAN Access Point.
   - ◆IP Subnet Mask: ***255.255.255.0***
5. Click ***OK*** to complete the IP parameters setting.

For OS of Microsoft Windows 95/ 98/ Me:

1. Click the ***Start*** button and select Settings, then click ***Control Panel***. The ***Control Panel*** window will appear.

   Note: Windows Me users may not see the Network control panel. If so, select ***View all Control Panel options*** on the left side of the window
2. Move mouse and double-click the right button on ***Network*** icon. The ***Network*** window will appear.
3. Check the installed list of ***Network Components***. If TCP/IP is not installed, click the ***Add*** button to install it; otherwise go to step 6.
4. Select Protocol in the Network Component Type dialog box and click Add button.
5. Select ***TCP/IP*** in ***Microsoft of Select Network Protocol*** dialog box then click OK button to install the TCP/IP protocol, it may need the Microsoft Windows CD to complete the installation. Close and go back to ***Network*** dialog box after the TCP/IP installation.
6. Select ***TCP/IP*** and click the properties button on the ***Network*** dialog box.
7. Select Specify an IP address and type in values as following example.
   - ◆IP Address: ***192.168.1.1***, any IP address within 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.253 is good to

connect the Wireless LAN Access Point.

◆IP Subnet Mask: ***255.255.255.0***

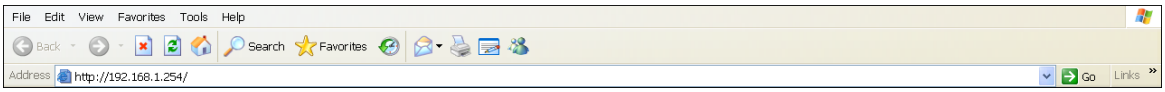
8. Click ***OK*** and reboot your PC after completes the IP parameters setting.

For OS of Microsoft Windows NT:

1. Click the ***Start*** button and select Settings, then click ***Control Panel***. The ***Control Panel*** window will appear.
2. Move mouse and double-click the right button on Network icon. The Network window will appear. Click Protocol tab from the Network window.
3. Check the installed list of Network Protocol window. If TCP/IP is not installed, click the Add button to install it; otherwise go to step 6.
4. Select Protocol in the Network Component Type dialog box and click Add button.
5. Select ***TCP/IP*** in ***Microsoft of Select Network Protocol*** dialog box then click OK button to install the TCP/IP protocol, it may need the Microsoft Windows CD to complete the installation. Close and go back to ***Network*** dialog box after the TCP/IP installation.
6. Select ***TCP/IP*** and click the properties button on the ***Network*** dialog box.
7. Select Specify an IP address and type in values as following example.
   ◆IP Address: ***192.168.1.1***, any IP address within 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.253 is good to connect the Wireless LAN Access Point.
   ◆IP Subnet Mask: ***255.255.255.0***
8. Click ***OK*** to complete the IP parameters setting.

2.2 Connect to the WLAN Broadband Router

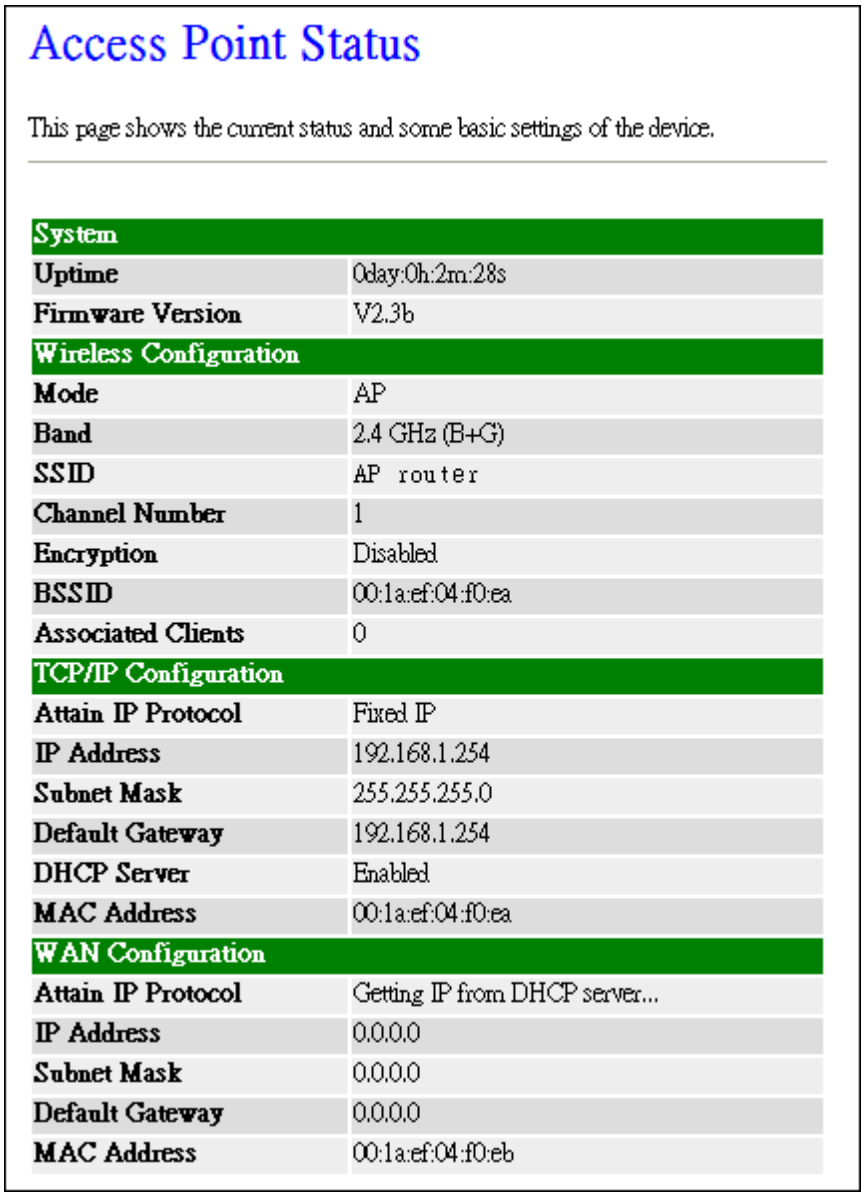
Open a WEB browser, i.e. Microsoft Internet Explore 6.1 SP1 or above, then enter **192.168.1.254** on the URL to connect the WLAN Broadband Router.



2.3 Management and configuration on the WLAN Broadband Router

2.3.1 Status

This page shows the current status and some basic settings of the device, includes system, wireless, Ethernet LAN and WAN configuration information.



Access Point Status

This page shows the current status and some basic settings of the device.

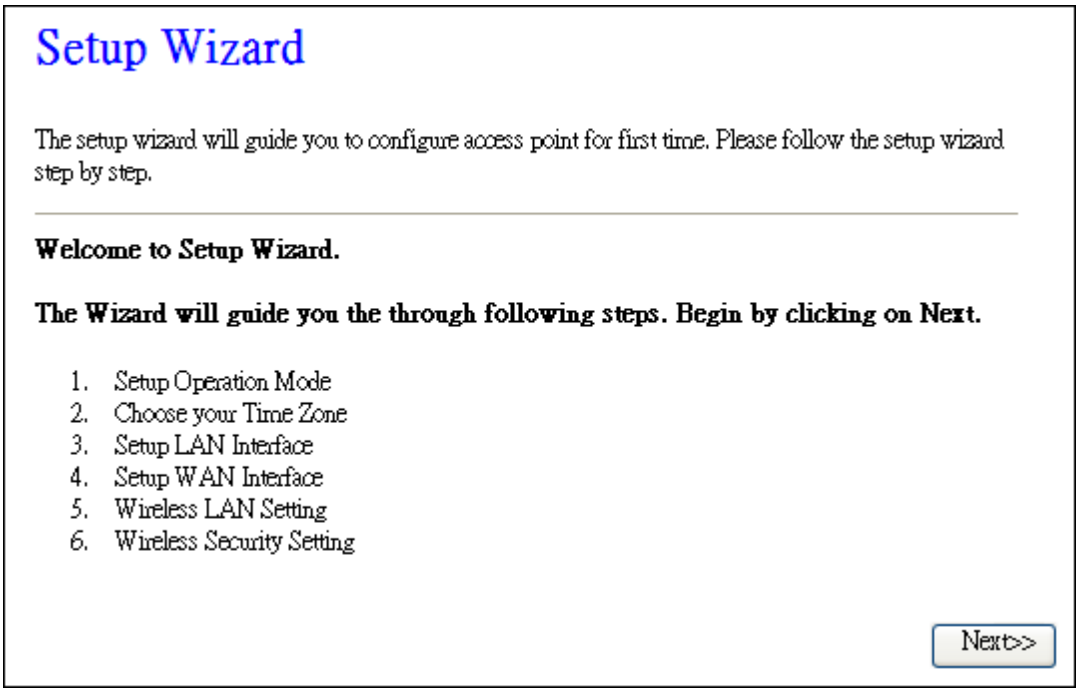
System	
Uptime	0day:0h:2m:28s
Firmware Version	V2.3b
Wireless Configuration	
Mode	AP
Band	2.4 GHz (B+G)
SSID	AP router
Channel Number	1
Encryption	Disabled
BSSID	00:1a:ef:04:f0:ea
Associated Clients	0
TCP/IP Configuration	
Attain IP Protocol	Fixed IP
IP Address	192.168.1.254
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.1.254
DHCP Server	Enabled
MAC Address	00:1a:ef:04:f0:ea
WAN Configuration	
Attain IP Protocol	Getting IP from DHCP server...
IP Address	0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0
Default Gateway	0.0.0.0
MAC Address	00:1a:ef:04:f0:eb

Item	Description
System	
Uptime	It shows the duration since WLAN AP Router is powered on.
Firmware version	It shows the firmware version of WLAN AP Router.
Wireless configuration	
Mode	It shows wireless operation mode

Band	It shows the current wireless operating frequency.
SSID	It shows the SSID of this WLAN AP Router. The SSID is the unique name of WLAN AP Router and shared among its service area, so all device sat tempts to join the same wireless network can identify it.
Channel Number	It shows the wireless channel connected currently.
Encryption	It shows the status of encryption function.
BSSID	It shows the BSSID address of the WLAN AP Router.BSSID is a six-byte address.
Associated Clients	It shows the number of connected clients (or stations,PCs).
TCP/IP configuration	
IP Address	It shows the IP address of LAN interfaces of WLAN AP Router.
Subnet Mask	It shows the IP subnet mask of LAN interfaces of WLAN AP Router.
Default Gateway	It shows the default gateway setting for LAN interfaces outgoing data packets.
DHCP Server	It shows the DHCP server is enabled or not.
MAC Address	It shows the MAC address of LAN interfaces of WLAN AP Router.
WAN configuration	
Attain IP Protocol	It shows how the WLAN AP Router gets the IP address. The IP address can be set manually to a fixed one or set dynamically by DHCP server or attain IP by PPPoE / PPTP connection.
IP Address	It shows the IP address of WAN interface of WLAN AP Router.
Subnet Mask	It shows the IP subnet mask of WAN interface of WLAN AP Router.
Default Gateway	It shows the default gateway setting for WAN interface outgoing data packets.
MAC Address	It shows the MAC address of WAN interface of WLAN AP Router.

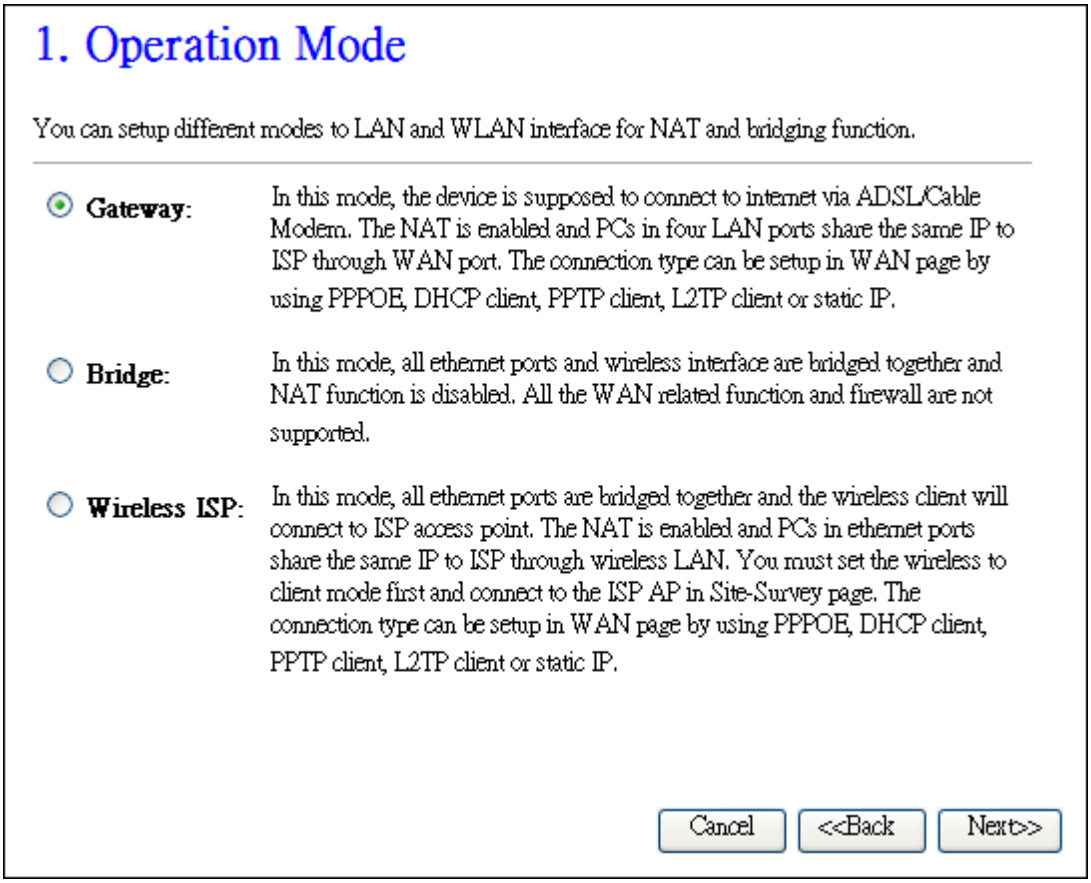
2.3.2 Setup Wizard

This page guides you to configure wireless broadband router for first time.


Setup Wizard
The setup wizard will guide you to configure access point for first time. Please follow the setup wizard step by step.
Welcome to Setup Wizard.
The Wizard will guide you the through following steps. Begin by clicking on Next.
1. Setup Operation Mode
2. Choose your Time Zone
3. Setup LAN Interface
4. Setup WAN Interface
5. Wireless LAN Setting
6. Wireless Security Setting
Next>>

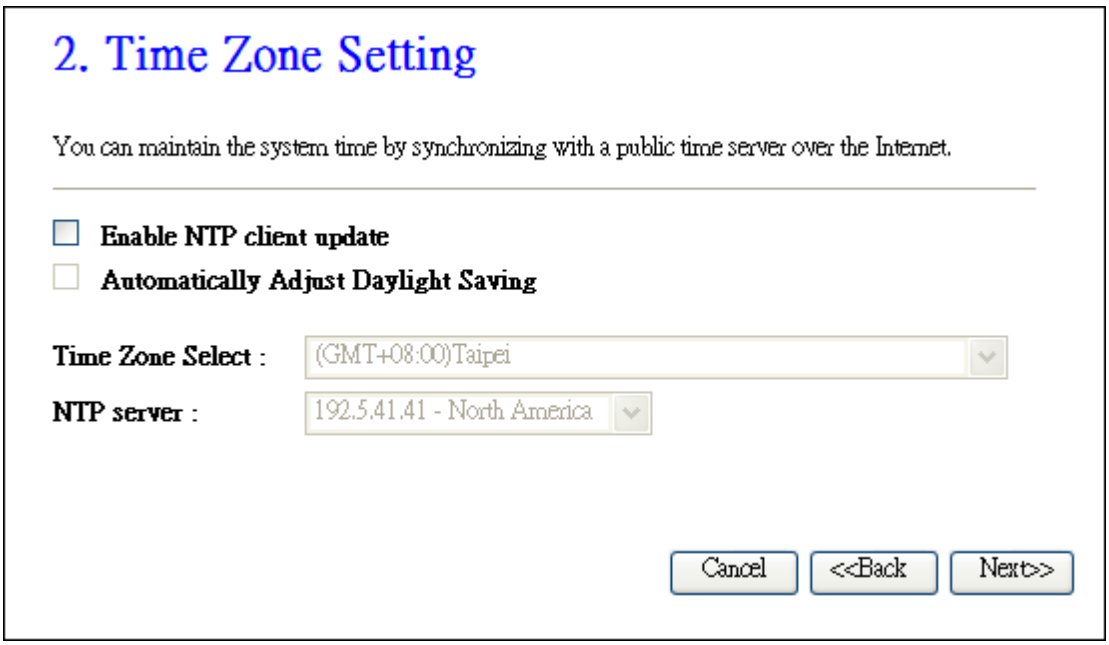
I. Operation Mode

This page followed by Setup Wizard page to define the operation mode.


1. Operation Mode
You can setup different modes to LAN and WLAN interface for NAT and bridging function.
Gateway: In this mode, the device is supposed to connect to internet via ADSL/Cable Modem. The NAT is enabled and PCs in four LAN ports share the same IP to ISP through WAN port. The connection type can be setup in WAN page by using PPPOE, DHCP client, PPTP client, L2TP client or static IP.
Bridge: In this mode, all ethernet ports and wireless interface are bridged together and NAT function is disabled. All the WAN related function and firewall are not supported.
Wireless ISP: In this mode, all ethernet ports are bridged together and the wireless client will connect to ISP access point. The NAT is enabled and PCs in ethernet ports share the same IP to ISP through wireless LAN. You must set the wireless to client mode first and connect to the ISP AP in Site-Survey page. The connection type can be setup in WAN page by using PPPOE, DHCP client, PPTP client, L2TP client or static IP.
Cancel
<<Back
Next>>

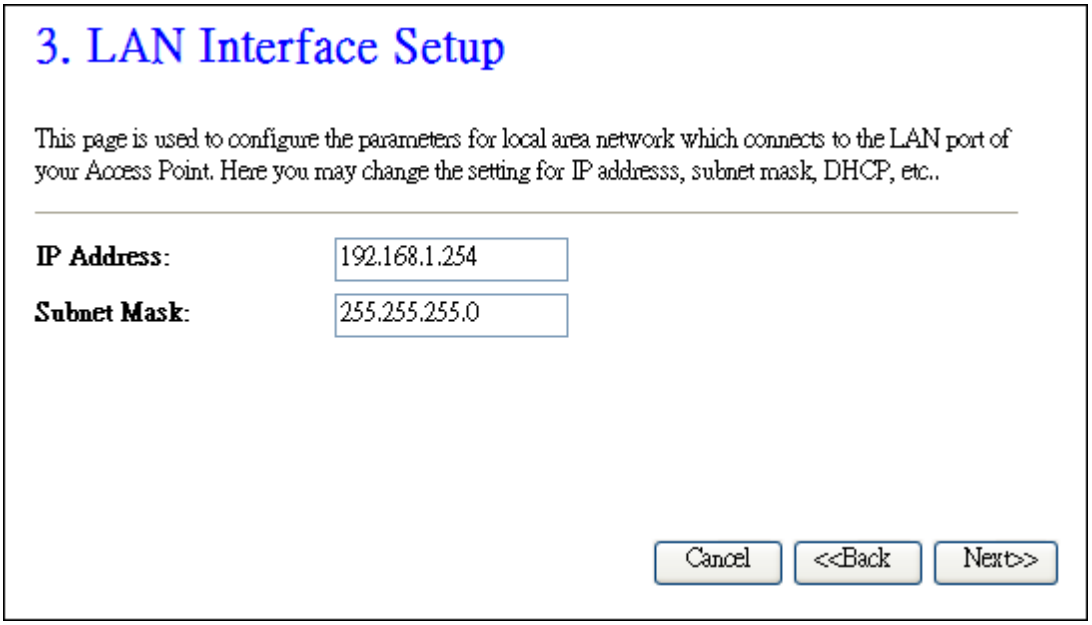
II. Time Zone Setting

This page is used to enable and configure NTP client.


2. Time Zone Setting
You can maintain the system time by synchronizing with a public time server over the Internet.
Enable NTP client update
Automatically Adjust Daylight Saving
Time Zone Select :
(GMT+08:00)Taipei
NTP server :
192.5.41.41 - North America
Cancel
<<Back
Next>>

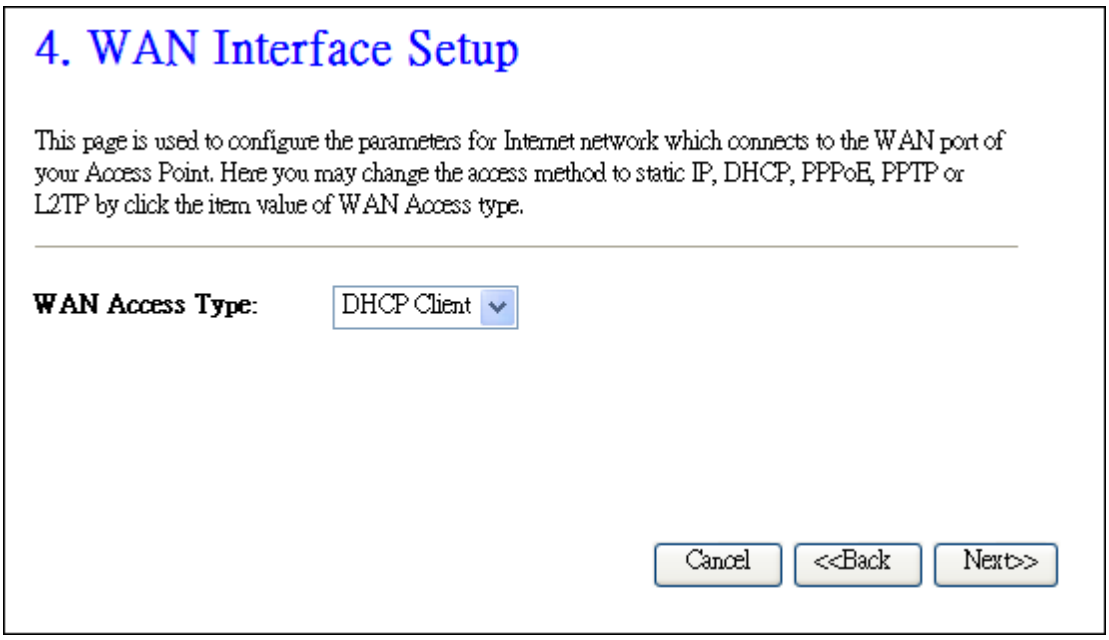
III.LAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure local area network IP address and subnet mask.


3. LAN Interface Setup
This page is used to configure the parameters for local area network which connects to the LAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the setting for IP addresss, subnet mask, DHCP, etc..
IP Address:
192.168.1.254
Subnet Mask:
255.255.255.0
Cancel
<<Back
Next>>

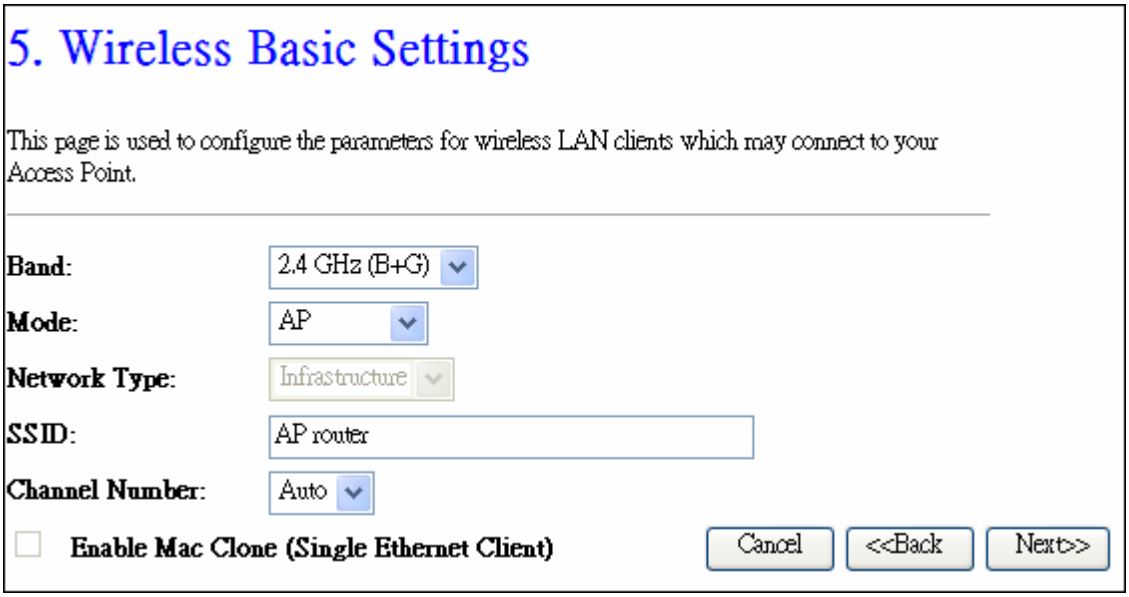
IV.WAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure WAN access type.


4. WAN Interface Setup
This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to static IP, DHCP, PPPoE, PPTP or L2TP by click the item value of WAN Access type.
WAN Access Type:
DHCP Client
Cancel
<<Back
Next>>

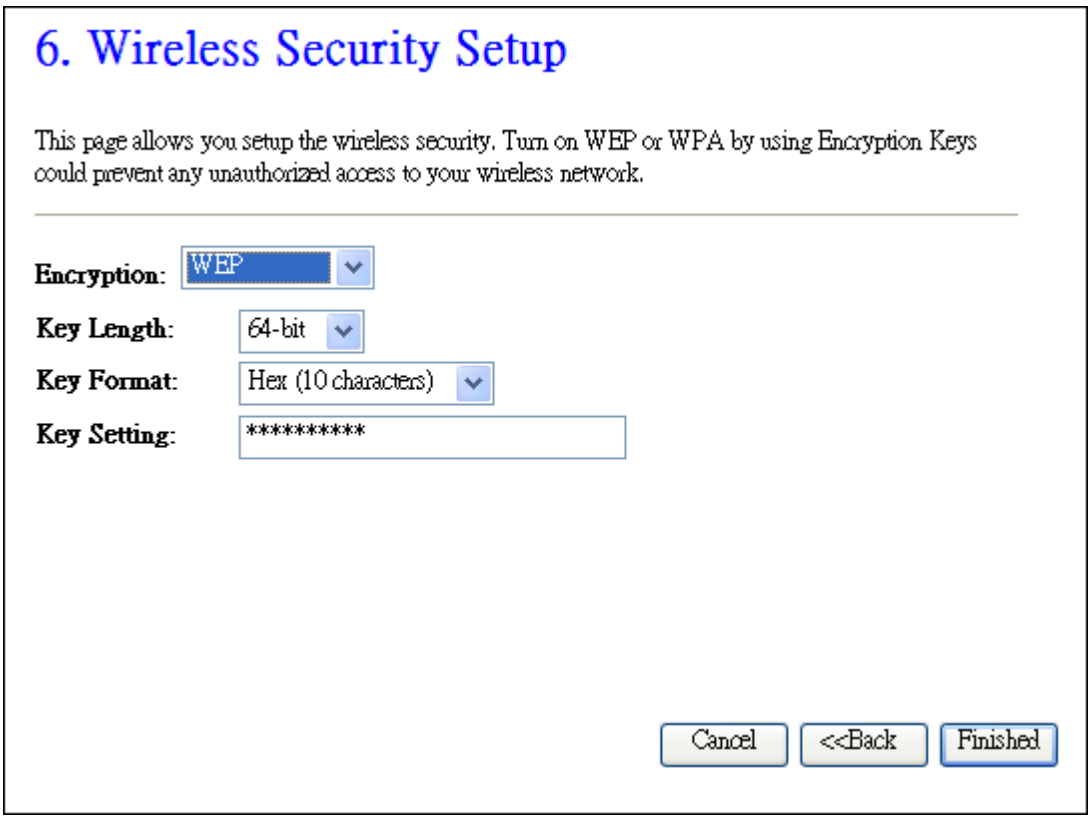
V. Wireless Basic Settings

This page is used to configure basic wireless parameters like Band, Mode, Network Type SSID, Channel Number, Enable Mac Clone(Single Ethernet Client).



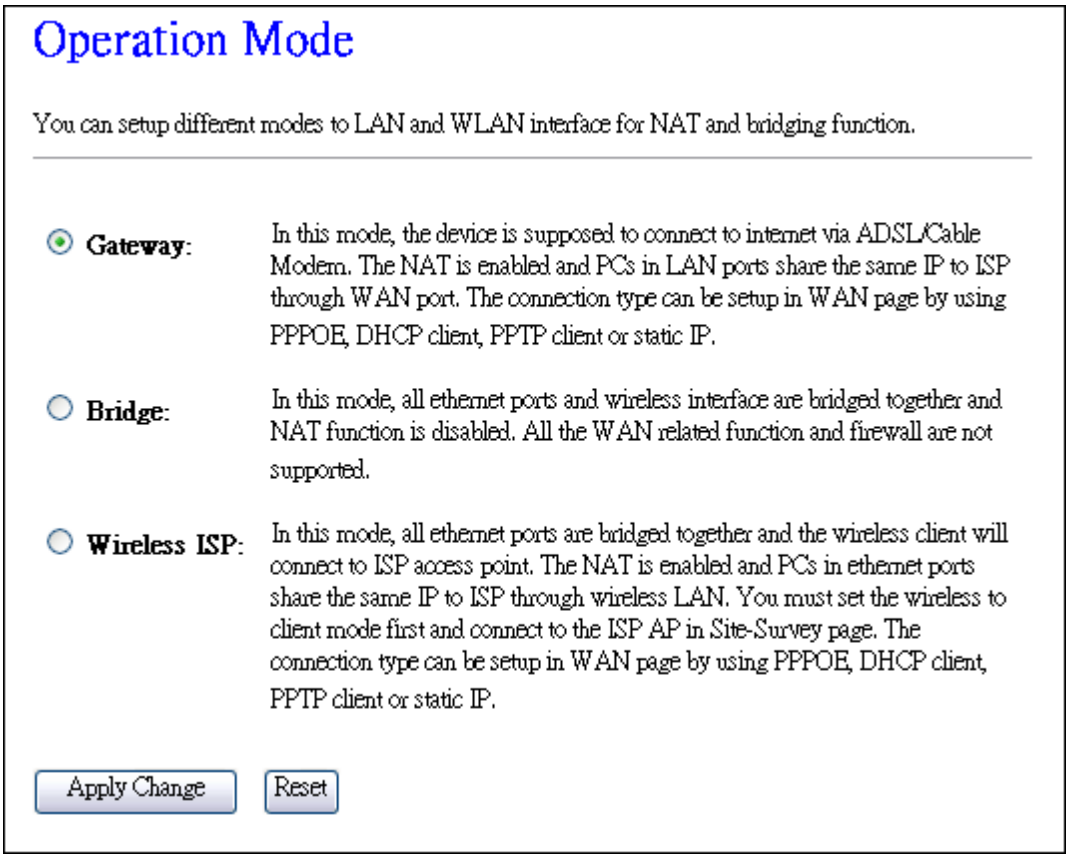
VI. Wireless Security Setup

This page is used to configure wireless security.


6. Wireless Security Setup
This page allows you setup the wireless security. Turn on WEP or WPA by using Encryption Keys could prevent any unauthorized access to your wireless network.
Encryption: WEP
Key Length: 64-bit
Key Format: Hex (10 characters)
Key Setting: **********
Cancel
<<Back
Finished

2.3.3 Operation Mode

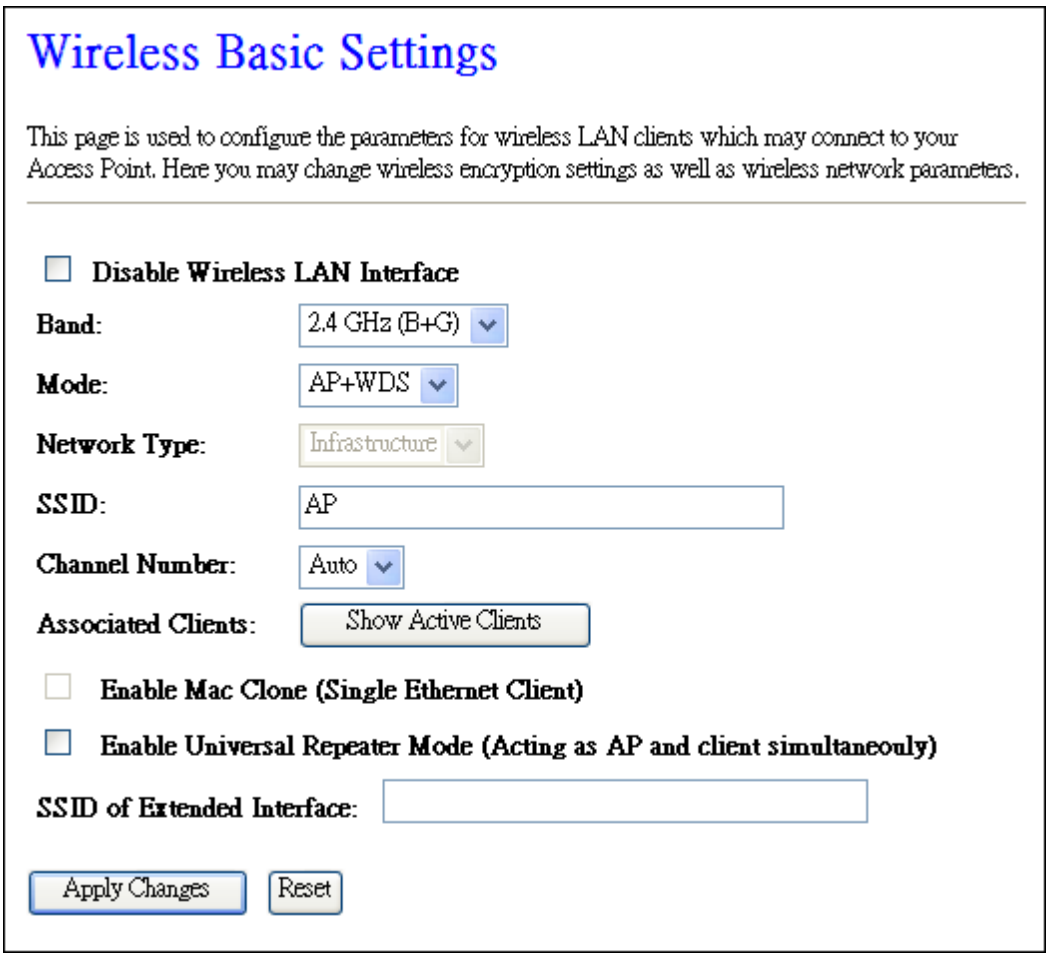
This page is used to configure which mode wireless broadband router acts.


Operation Mode
You can setup different modes to LAN and WLAN interface for NAT and bridging function.
Gateway:
In this mode, the device is supposed to connect to internet via ADSL/Cable Modem. The NAT is enabled and PCs in LAN ports share the same IP to ISP through WAN port. The connection type can be setup in WAN page by using PPPOE, DHCP client, PPTP client or static IP.
Bridge:
In this mode, all ethernet ports and wireless interface are bridged together and NAT function is disabled. All the WAN related function and firewall are not supported.
Wireless ISP:
In this mode, all ethernet ports are bridged together and the wireless client will connect to ISP access point. The NAT is enabled and PCs in ethernet ports share the same IP to ISP through wireless LAN. You must set the wireless to client mode first and connect to the ISP AP in Site-Survey page. The connection type can be setup in WAN page by using PPPOE, DHCP client, PPTP client or static IP.
Apply Change
Reset

Item	Description
Gateway	Traditional gateway configuration. It always connects internet via ADSL/Cable Modem. LAN interface, WAN interface, Wireless interface, NAT and Firewall modules are applied to this mode
Bridge	Each interface (LAN, WAN and Wireless) regards as bridge. NAT, Firewall and all router's functions are not supported
Wireless ISP	Switch Wireless interface to WAN port and all Ethernet ports in bridge mode. Wireless interface can do all router's functions
Apply Changes	Click the Apply Changes button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the Reset button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.4 Wireless - Basic Settings

This page is used to configure the parameters for wireless LAN clients that may connect to your Broadband Router. Here you may change wireless encryption settings as well as wireless network parameters.

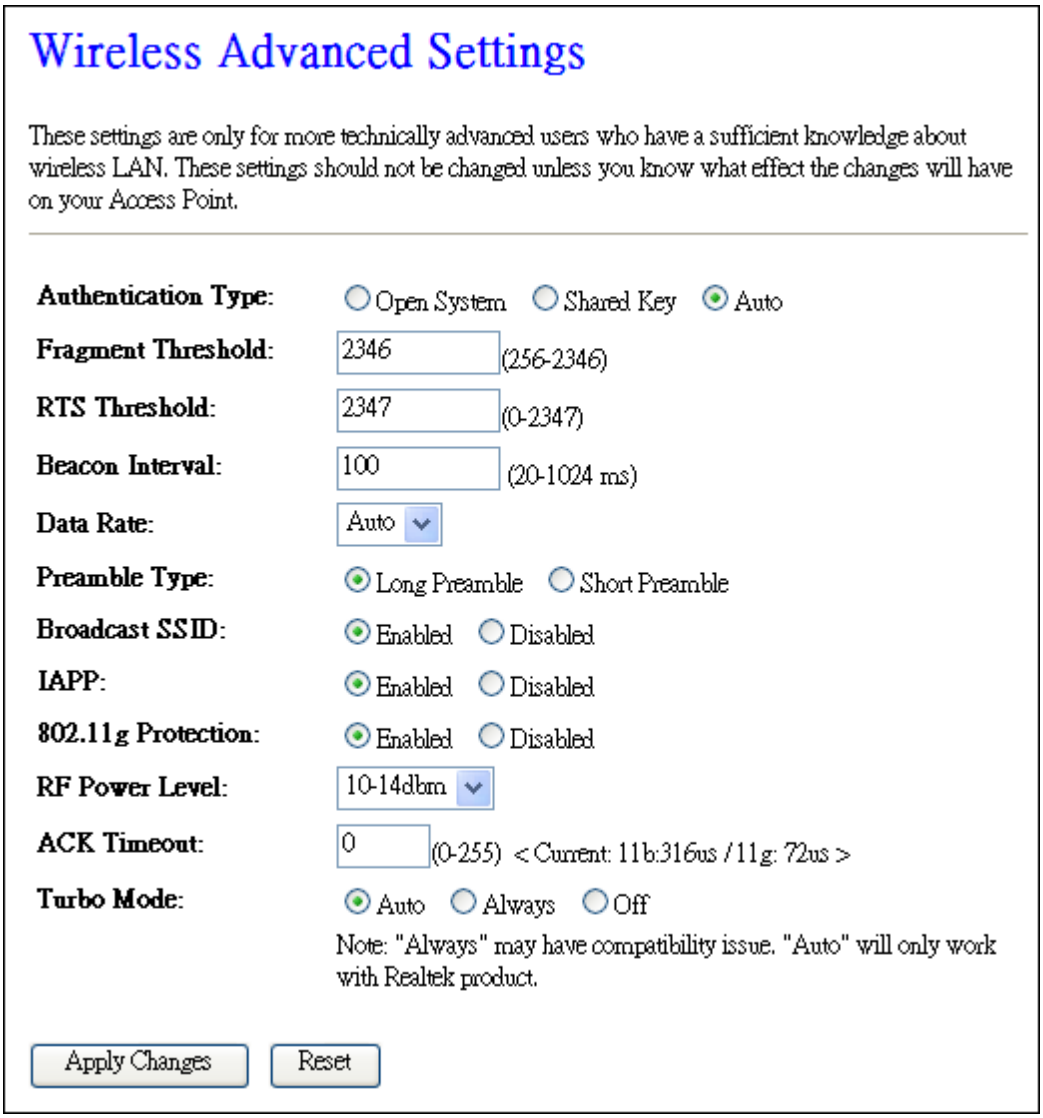

Wireless Basic Settings
This page is used to configure the parameters for wireless LAN clients which may connect to your Access Point. Here you may change wireless encryption settings as well as wireless network parameters.
Disable Wireless LAN Interface
Band:
2.4 GHz (B+G)
Mode:
AP+WDS
Network Type:
Infrastructure
SSID:
AP
Channel Number:
Auto
Associated Clients:
Show Active Clients
Enable Mac Clone (Single Ethernet Client)
Enable Universal Repeater Mode (Acting as AP and client simultaneouly)
SSID of Extended Interface:
Apply Changes
Reset

Item	Description
Disable Wireless LAN Interface	Click on to disable the wireless LAN data transmission.
Band	Click to select 2.4GHz(B) / 2.4GHz(G) / 2.4GHz(B+G)
Mode	Click to select the WLAN AP / Client / WDS / AP +WDS wireless mode.
Network Type	While Mode is selected to be Client. Click to select the network type infrastructure or Ad hoc.
SSID	It is the wireless network name. The SSID can be 32 bytes long.
Channel Number	Select the wireless communication channel from pull-down menu.
Data Rate	Select the transmission data rate from pull-down menu. Data rate can be auto-select, 1M to 54Mbps or MCS.
Associated Clients	Click the Show Active Clients button to open Active Wireless Client Table that shows the MAC address, transmit-packet, receive-packet and transmission-rate for each associated wireless client.
Enable Mac Clone (Single Ethernet Client)	Take Laptop NIC MAC address as wireless client MAC address. [Client Mode only]
SSID of Extended	Click to enable Universal Repeater Mode
Interface	Assign SSID when enables Universal Repeater Mode.

Apply Changes	Click the Apply Changes button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the Reset button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.5 Wireless - Advanced Settings

These settings are only for more technically advanced users who have a sufficient knowledge about wireless LAN. These settings should not be changed unless you know what effect the changes will have on your WLAN Broadband Router.

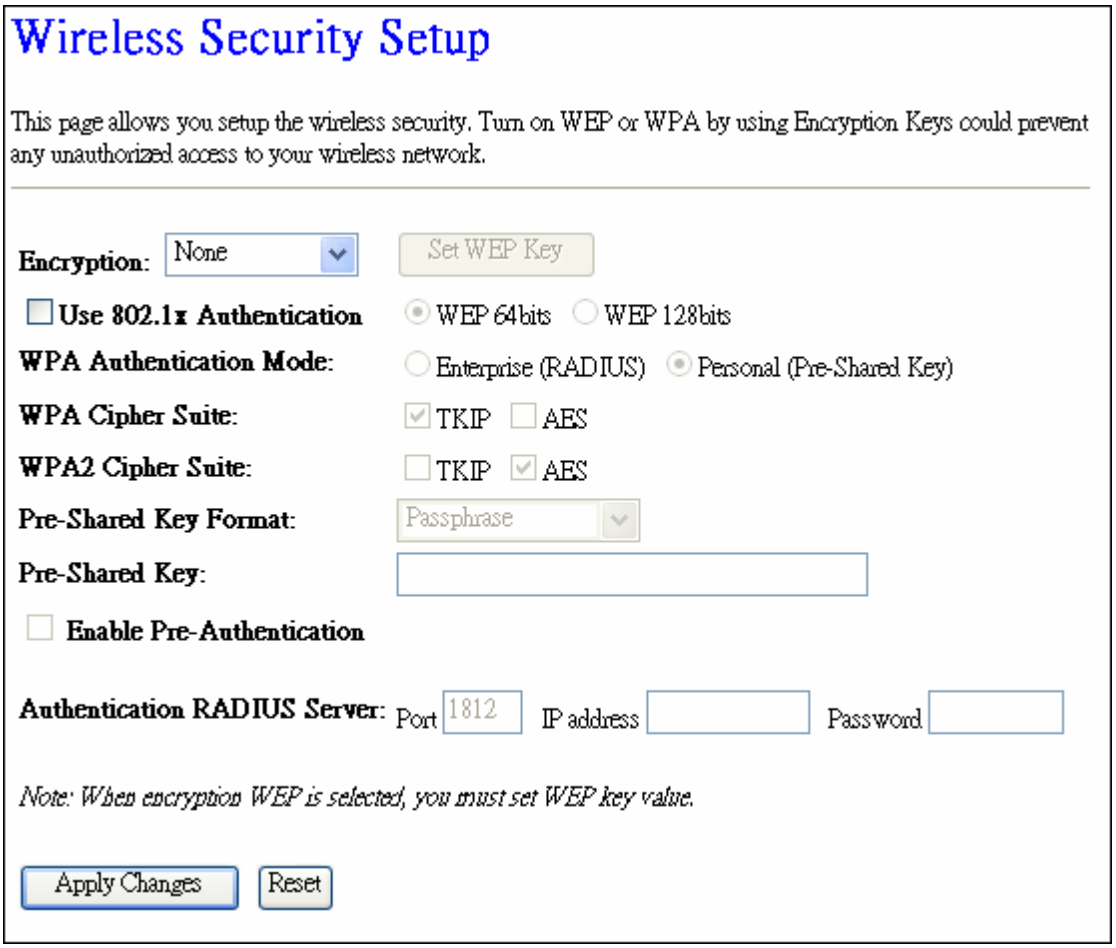

Wireless Advanced Settings
These settings are only for more technically advanced users who have a sufficient knowledge about wireless LAN. These settings should not be changed unless you know what effect the changes will have on your Access Point.
Authentication Type: Open System Shared Key Auto
Fragment Threshold: 2346 (256-2346)
RTS Threshold: 2347 (0-2347)
Beacon Interval: 100 (20-1024 ms)
Data Rate: Auto
Preamble Type: Long Preamble Short Preamble
Broadcast SSID: Enabled Disabled
IAPP: Enabled Disabled
802.11g Protection: Enabled Disabled
RF Power Level: 10-14dbm
ACK Timeout: 0 (0-255) < Current: 11b:316us / 11g: 72us >
Turbo Mode: Auto Always Off
Note: "Always" may have compatibility issue. "Auto" will only work with Realtek product.
Apply Changes
Reset

Item	Description
Authentication Type	Click to select the authentication type in Open System, Shared Key or Auto selection.
Fragment Threshold	Set the data packet fragmentation threshold, value can be written between 256 and 2346 bytes.

RTS Threshold	Set the RTS Threshold, value can be written between 0 and 2347 bytes.
Beacon Interval	Set the Beacon Interval, value can be written between 20 and 1024 ms.
Data Rate	Select the transmission data rate from pull-down menu. Data rate can be auto-select, 11M, 5.5M, 2M or 1Mbps.
Preamble Type	Click to select the Long Preamble or Short Preamble support on the wireless data packet transmission.
Broadcast SSID	Click to enable or disable the SSID broadcast function.
IAPP	Click to enable or disable the IAPP function.
802.11g Protection	Protect 802.11b user.
RF Power Level	Select the TX Power from 10-14dBm to 14-17dBm or 17-20dbm.
ACK Timeout	The Acknowledgement Timeout means from remote to local data transmission, one parameter to control both acknowledging action to guaranty those packets have already be received. Usually, for short distance, keep default setting is proposed. If there is long distance application, have minor increased with this parameter will be proposed.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.6 Wireless - Security Setup

This page allows you setup the wireless security. Turn on WEP, WPA, WPA2 by using encryption keys could prevent any unauthorized access to your wireless network.



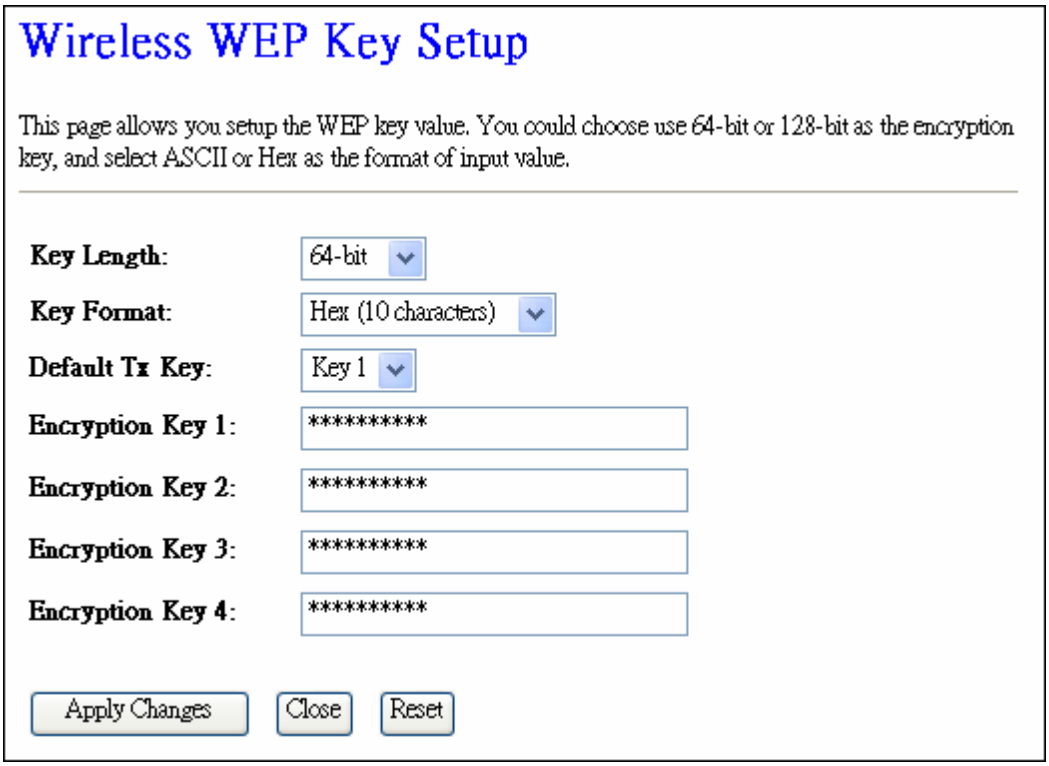
Item	Description
Encryption	Select the encryption supported over wireless access. The encryption method can be None, WEP, WPA, WPA2 or WPA-Mixed.
Use 802.1x Authentication	While Encryption is selected to be WEP. Click the check box to enable IEEE 802.1x authentication function.
WPA Authentication Mode	While Encryption is selected to be WPA. Click to select the WPA Authentication Mode with Enterprise (RADIUS) or Personal (Pre-Shared Key).
WPA Cipher Suite	Select the Cipher Suite for WPA encryption.
WPA2 Cipher Suite	Select the Cipher Suite for WPA2 encryption.
Pre-Shared Key Format	While Encryption is selected to be WPA. Select the Pre-shared key format from the pull-down menu. The format can be Passphrase or Hex (64 characters). **[WPA, Personal(Pre-Shared Key) only]**

Pre-Shared Key	Fill in the key value. **[WPA, Personal(Pre-Shared Key) only]**
Enable Pre-Authentication	Click to enable Pre-Authentication. **[WPA2/WPA2 Mixed only, Enterprise only]**
Authentication RADIUS Server	Set the IP address, port and login password information of authentication RADIUS sever.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

WEP encryption key (secret key) length:

Format	Length	
	64-bit	128-bit
ASCII	5 characters	13 characters
HEX	10 hexadecimal codes	26 hexadecimal codes

WEP Key Setup

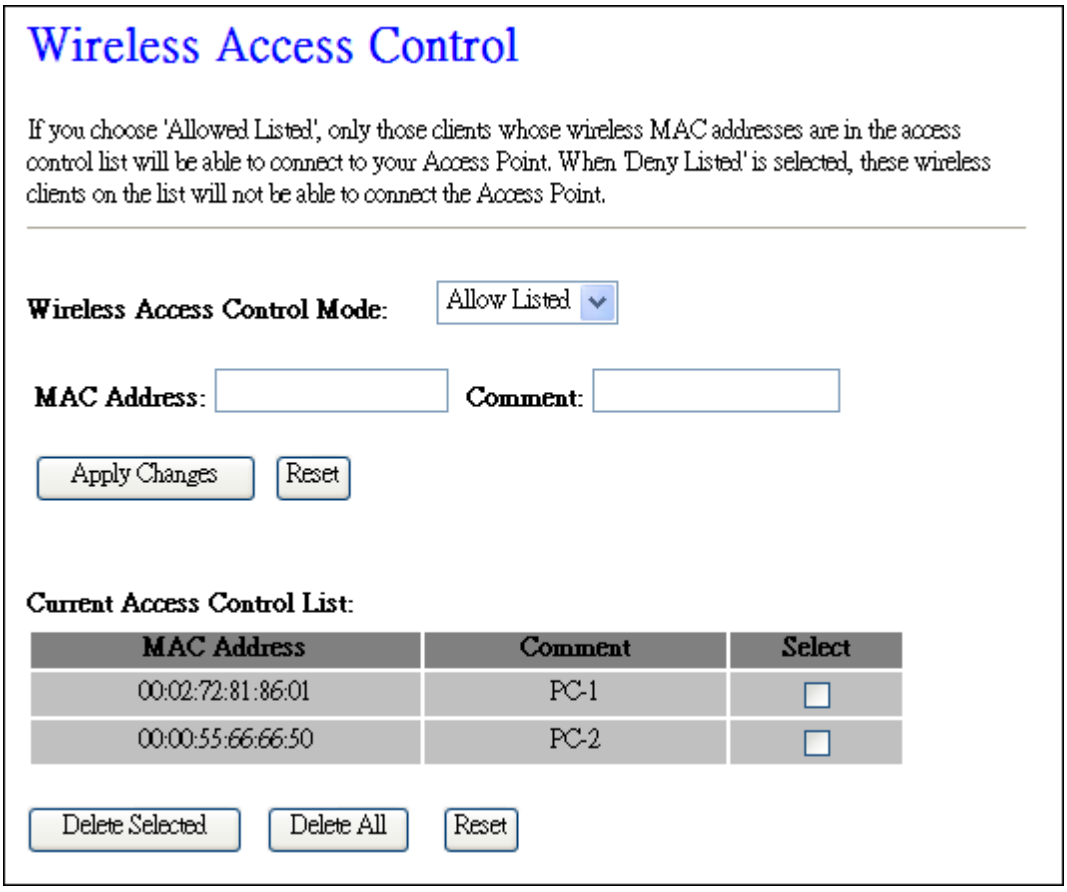


Item	Description
Key Length	Select the WEP shared secret key length from pull-down menu. The length can be chose between 64-bit and 128-bit (known as "WEP2") keys. The WEP key is composed of initialization vector (24 bits) and secret key (40-bit or 104-bit).
Key Format	Select the WEP shared secret key format from pull-down menu. The format can be chose between plant text (ASCII) and hexadecimal (HEX) code.
Default Tx Key	Set the default secret key for WEP security function. Value can be chose between 1 and 4.
Encryption Key 1	Secret key 1 of WEP security encryption function.
Encryption Key 2	Secret key 2 of WEP security encryption function.

Encryption Key 3	Secret key 3 of WEP security encryption function.
Encryption Key 4	Secret key 4 of WEP security encryption function.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Close	Click to close this WEP Key setup window.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.7 Wireless - Access Control

If you enable wireless access control, only those clients whose wireless MAC addresses are in the access control list will be able to connect to your Access Point. When this option is enabled, no wireless clients will be able to connect if the list contains no entries.

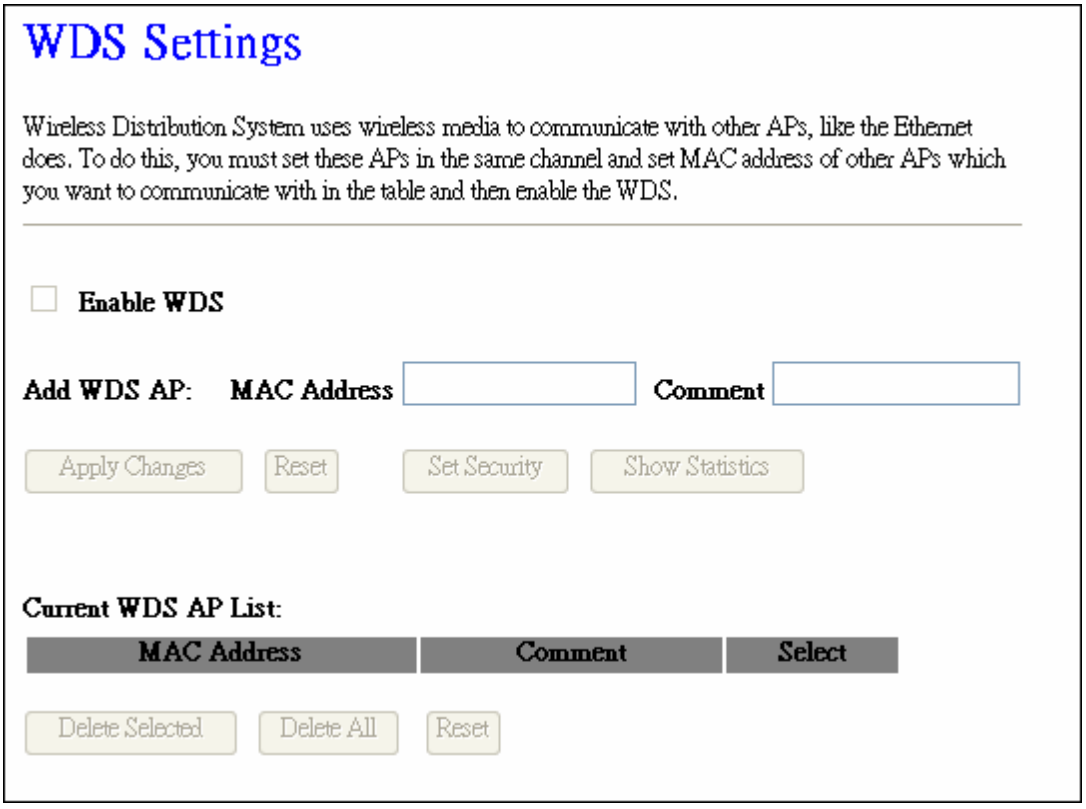

Wireless Access Control
If you choose 'Allowed Listed', only those clients whose wireless MAC addresses are in the access control list will be able to connect to your Access Point. When 'Deny Listed' is selected, these wireless clients on the list will not be able to connect the Access Point.
Wireless Access Control Mode:
Allow Listed
MAC Address:
Comment:
Apply Changes
Reset
Current Access Control List:
MAC Address
Comment
Select
00:02:72:81:86:01
PC-1
00:00:55:66:66:50
PC-2
Delete Selected
Delete All
Reset

Item	Description
Wireless Access Control Mode	Click the ***Disabled***, ***Allow Listed*** or ***Deny Listed*** of drop down menu choose wireless access control mode. This is a security control function; only those clients registered in the access control list can link to this WLAN Broadband Router.
MAC Address	Fill in the MAC address of client to register this WLAN Broadband Router access capability.

Comment	Fill in the comment tag for the registered client.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.
Current Access Control List	It shows the registered clients that are allowed to link to this WLAN Broadband Router.
Delete Selected	Click to delete the selected clients that will be access right removed from this WLAN Broadband Router.
Delete All	Click to delete all the registered clients from the access allowed list.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.8 WDS Settings

Wireless Distribution System uses wireless media to communicate with other APs, like the Ethernet does. To do this, you must set these APs in the same channel and set MAC address of other AP that you want to communicate with in the table and then enable the WDS.

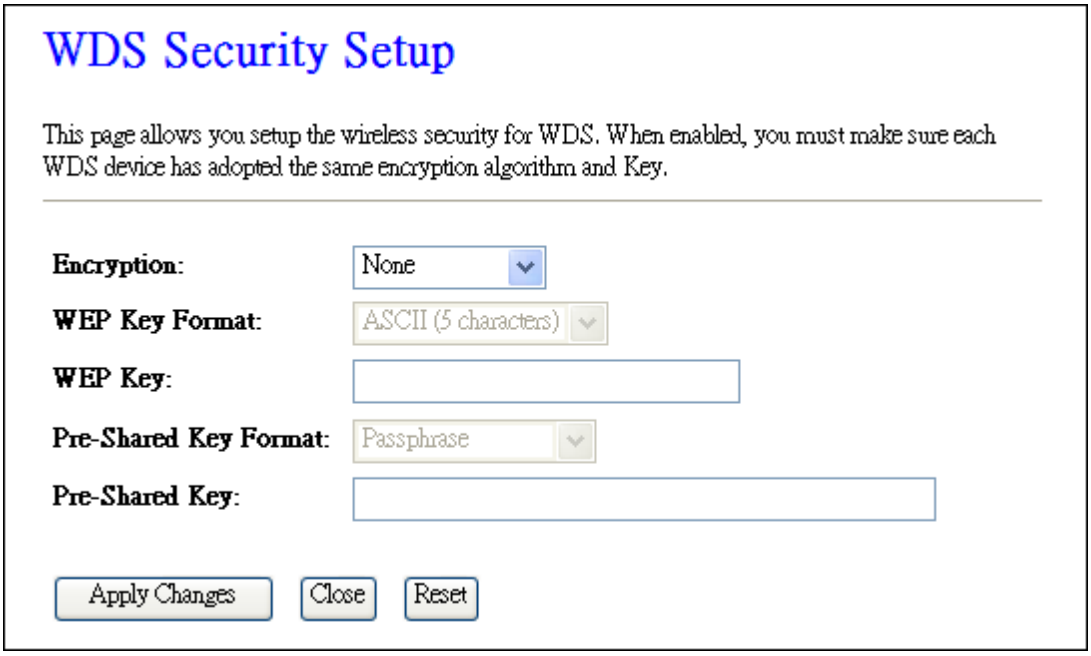

WDS Settings
Wireless Distribution System uses wireless media to communicate with other APs, like the Ethernet does. To do this, you must set these APs in the same channel and set MAC address of other APs which you want to communicate with in the table and then enable the WDS.
Enable WDS
Add WDS AP: MAC Address
Comment
Apply Changes
Reset
Set Security
Show Statistics
Current WDS AP List:
MAC Address
Comment
Select
Delete Selected
Delete All
Reset

Item	Description
Enable WDS	Click the check box to enable wireless distribution system.
MAC Address	Fill in the MAC address of AP to register the wireless distribution system access capability.

Comment	Fill in the comment tag for the registered AP.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.
Set Security	Click button to configure wireless security like **WEP(64bits), WEP(128bits), WPA(TKIP), WPA2(AES)** or **None**
Show Statistics	It shows the TX, RX packets, rate statistics.
Delete Selected	Click to delete the selected clients that will be access right removed from this WLAN Broadband Router.
Delete All	Click to delete all the registered clients from the access allowed list.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

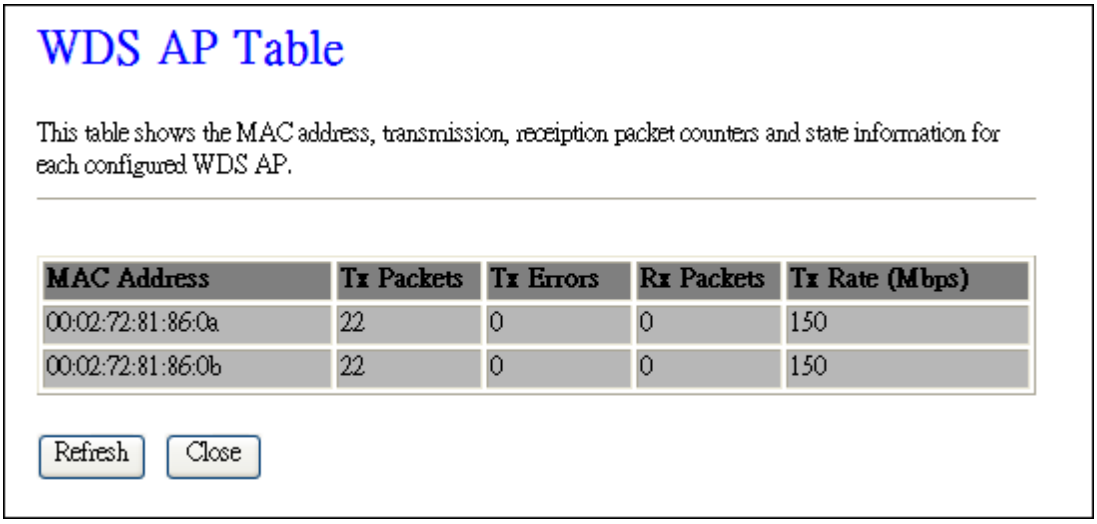
2.3.8.1 WDS Security Setup

Requirement: Set [Wireless]->[Basic Settings]->[Mode]->AP+WDS
This page is used to configure the wireless security between APs.



2.3.8.2 WDS AP Table

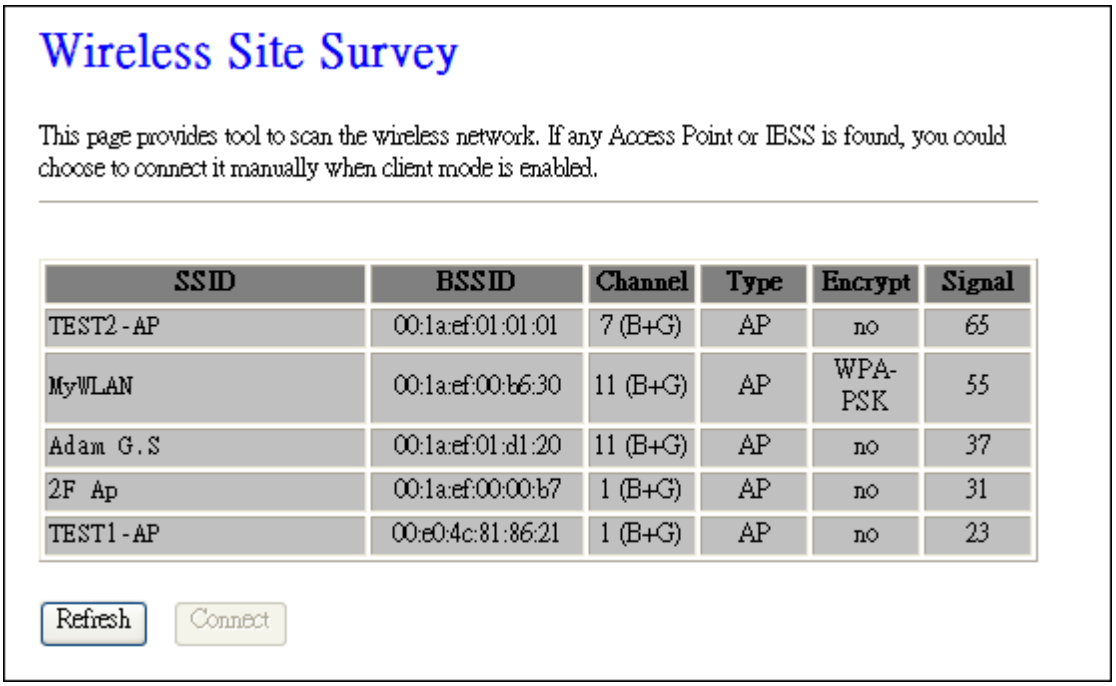
This page is used to show WDS statistics.



Item	Description
MAC Address	It shows the MAC Address within WDS.
Tx Packets	It shows the statistic count of sent packets on the wireless LAN interface.
Tx Errors	It shows the statistic count of error sent packets on the Wireless LAN interface.
Rx Packets	It shows the statistic count of received packets on the wireless LAN interface.
Tx Rare (Mbps)	It shows the wireless link rate within WDS.
Refresh	Click to refresh the statistic counters on the screen.
Close	Click to close the current window.

2.3.9 Site Survey

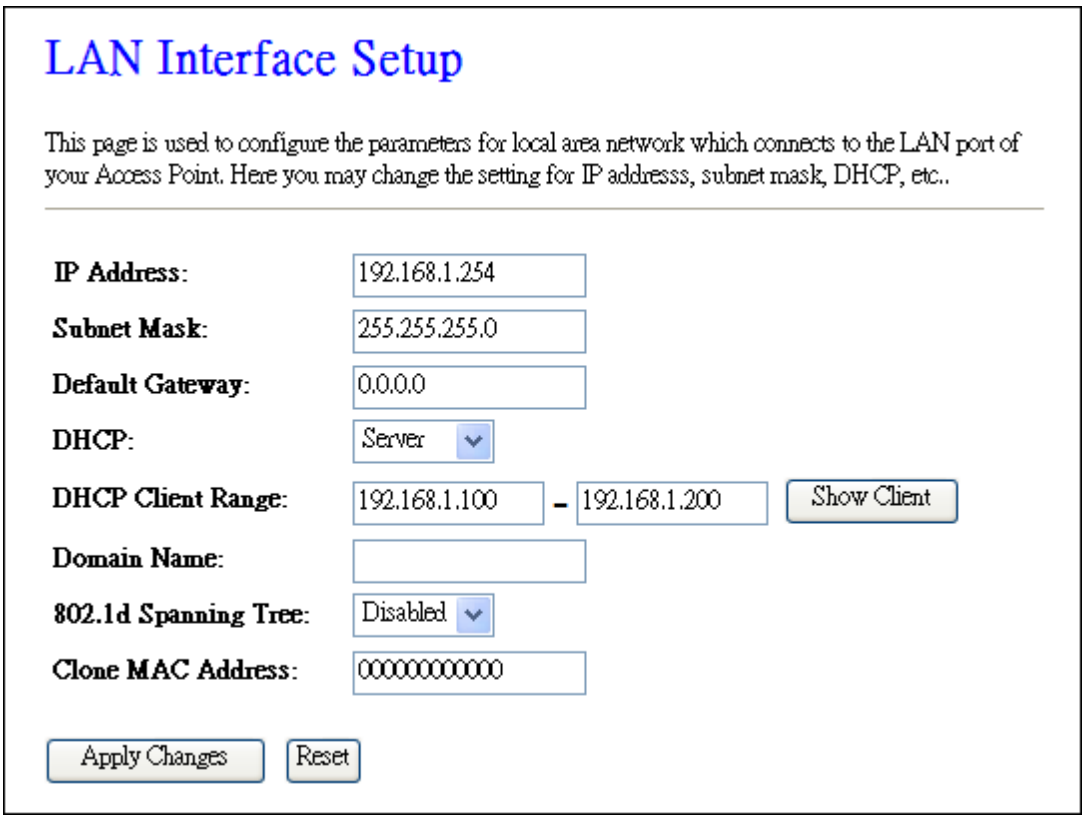
This page is used to view or configure other APs near yours.



Item	Description
SSID	It shows the SSID of AP.
BSSID	It shows BSSID of AP.
Channel	It show the current channel of AP occupied.
Type	It show which type AP acts.
Encrypt	It shows the encryption status.
Signal	It shows the power level of current AP.
Refresh	Click the **Refresh** button to re-scan site survey on the screen.
Connect	Click the **Connect** button to establish connection.

2.3.10 LAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the parameters for local area network that connects to the LAN ports of your WLAN Broadband Router. Here you may change the setting for IP address, subnet mask, DHCP, etc.



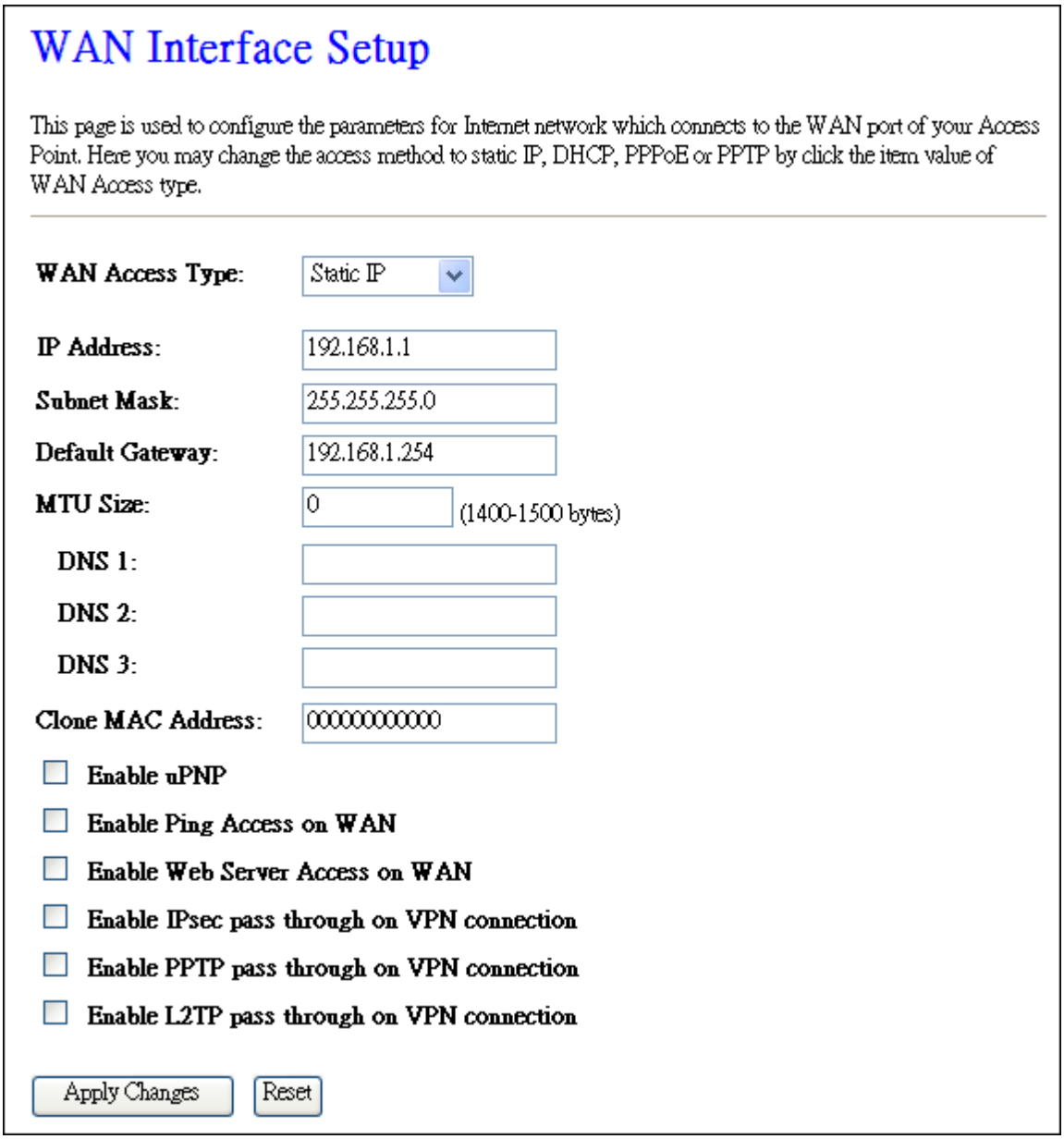
Item	Description
IP Address	Fill in the IP address of LAN interfaces of this WLAN Access Point.
Subnet Mask	Fill in the subnet mask of LAN interfaces of this WLAN Access Point.
Default Gateway	Fill in the default gateway for LAN interfaces out going data packets.
DHCP	Click to select ***Disabled***, ***Client*** or ***Server*** in different operation mode of wireless Access Point.
DHCP Client Range	Fill in the start IP address and end IP address to allocate a range of IP addresses; client with DHCP function set will be assigned an IP address from the range.
Show Client	Click to open the ***Active DHCP Client Table*** window that shows the active clients with their assigned IP address, MAC address and time expired information. **[Server mode only]**
Static DHCP	Select enable or disable the Static DHCP function from pull-down menu. **[Server mode only]**
Set Static DHCP	Manual setup Static DHCP IP address for specific MAC address. **[Server mode only]**
Domain Name	Assign Domain Name and dispatch to DHCP clients. It is optional field.

802.1d Spanning Tree	Select enable or disable the IEEE 802.1d Spanning Tree function from pull-down menu.
Clone MAC Address	Fill in the MAC address that is the MAC address to be cloned
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.11 WAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the parameters for wide area network that connects to the WAN port of your WLAN Broadband Router. Here you may change the access method to ***Static IP, DHCP, PPPoE*** or ***PPTP*** by click the item value of ***WAN Access Type***.

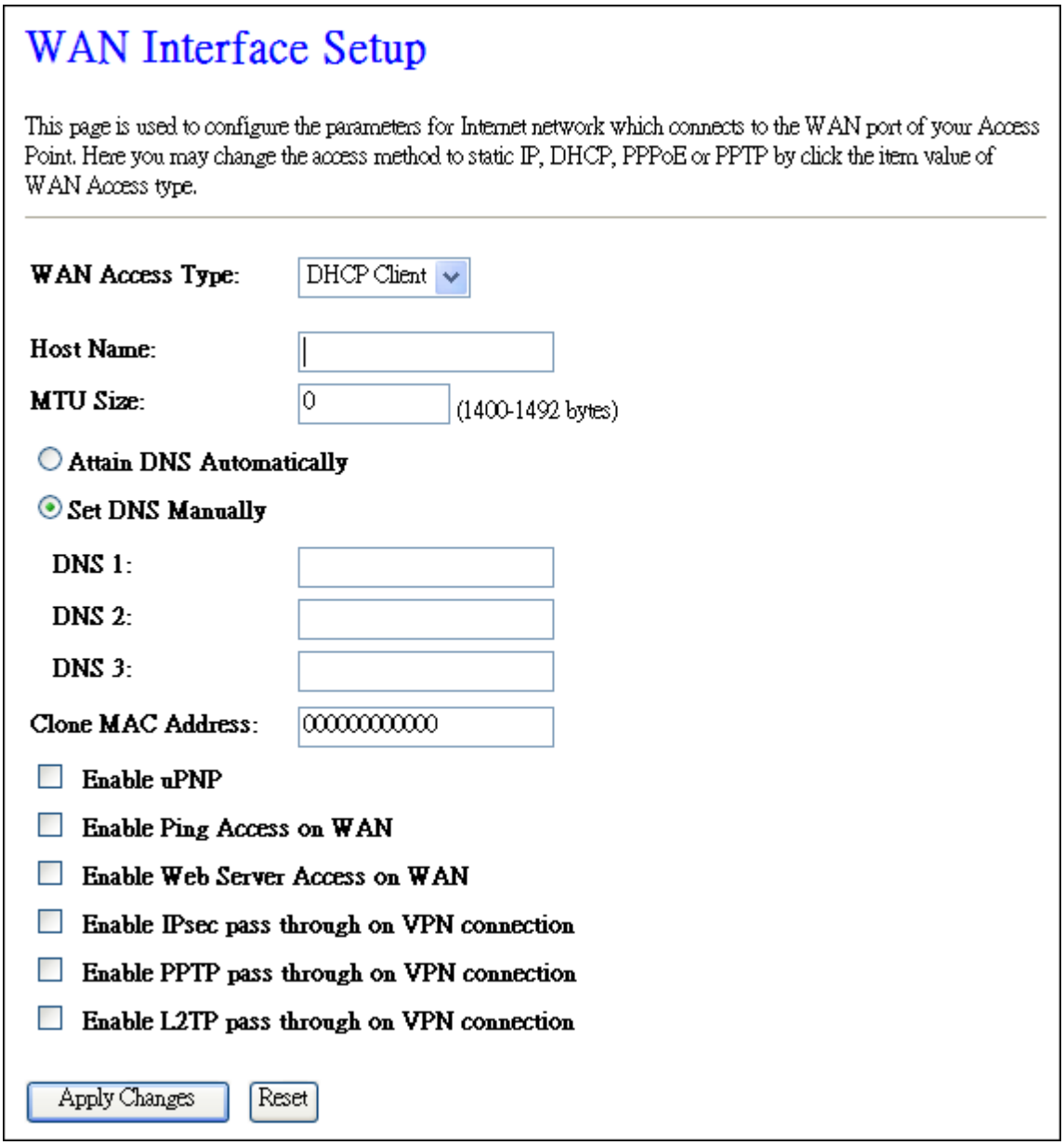
2.3.11.1 Static IP


WAN Interface Setup
This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to static IP, DHCP, PPPoE or PPTP by click the item value of WAN Access type.
WAN Access Type:
Static IP
IP Address:
192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask:
255.255.255.0
Default Gateway:
192.168.1.254
MTU Size:
0
(1400-1500 bytes)
DNS 1:
DNS 2:
DNS 3:
Clone MAC Address:
000000000000
Enable uPNP
Enable Ping Access on WAN
Enable Web Server Access on WAN
Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection
Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection
Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection
Apply Changes
Reset

Item	Description
Static IP	Click to select Static IP support on WAN interface. There are IP address, subnet mask and default gateway settings need to be done.
IP Address	If you select the Static IP support on WAN interface, fill in the IP address for it.
Subnet Mask	If you select the Static IP support on WAN interface, fill in the subnet mask for it.
Default Gateway	If you select the Static IP support on WAN interface, fill in the default gateway for WAN interface out going data packets.

MTU Size	Fill in the mtu size of MTU Size. The default value is 1400.
DNS 1	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 1.
DNS 2	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 2.
DNS 3	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 3.
Clone MAC Address	Fill in the MAC address that is the MAC address to be cloned.
Enable uPNP	Click the checkbox to enable uPNP function.
Enable Ping Access on WAN	Click the checkbox to enable WAN ICMP response.
Enable Web Server Access on WAN	Click the checkbox to enable web configuration from WAN side.
Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable IPSec packet pass through.
Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable PPTP packet pass through.
Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable L2TP packet pass through.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

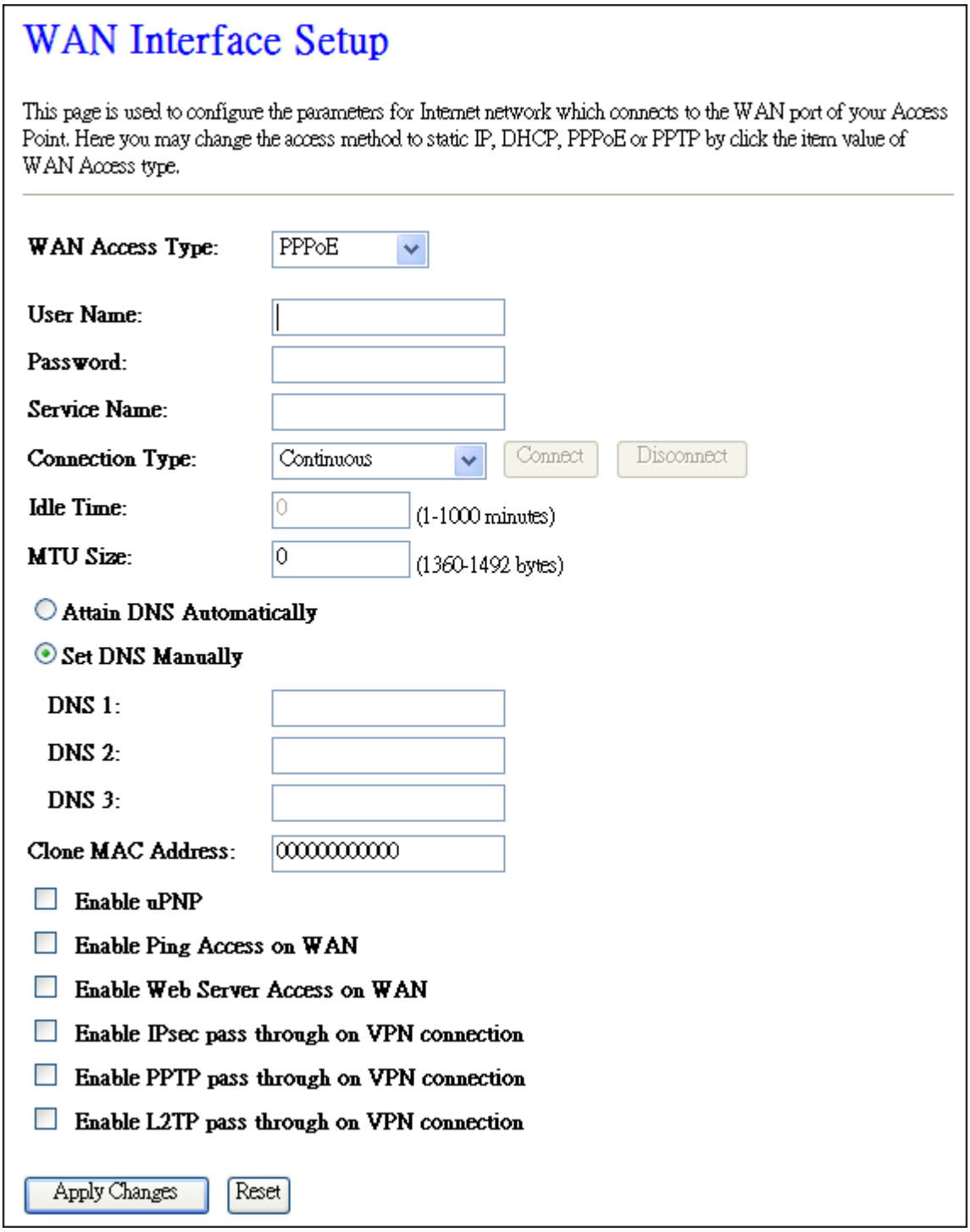
2.3.11.2 DHCP Client


WAN Interface Setup
This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to static IP, DHCP, PPPoE or PPTP by click the item value of WAN Access type.
WAN Access Type:
DHCP Client
Host Name:
MTU Size:
0
(1400-1492 bytes)
Attain DNS Automatically
Set DNS Manually
DNS 1:
DNS 2:
DNS 3:
Clone MAC Address:
000000000000
Enable uPNP
Enable Ping Access on WAN
Enable Web Server Access on WAN
Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection
Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection
Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection
Apply Changes
Reset

Item	Description
DHCP Client	Click to select DHCP support on WAN interface for IP address assigned automatically from a DHCP server.
Host Name	Fill in the host name of Host Name. The default value is empty.
MTU Size	Fill in the mtu size of MTU Size. The default value is 1400.
Attain DNS Automatically	Click to select getting DNS address for ***DHCP*** support. Please select ***Set DNS Manually*** if the ***DHCP*** support is selected.

Set DNS Manually	Click to select getting DNS address for ***DHCP*** support.
DNS 1	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 1.
DNS 2	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 2.
DNS 3	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 3.
Clone MAC Address	Fill in the MAC address that is the MAC address to be cloned.
Enable uPNP	Click the checkbox to enable uPNP function.
Enable Ping Access on WAN	Click the checkbox to enable WAN ICMP response.
Enable Web Server Access on WAN	Click the checkbox to enable web configuration from WAN side.
Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable IPSec packet pass through.
Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable PPTP packet pass through.
Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable L2TP packet pass through.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.11.3 PPPoE



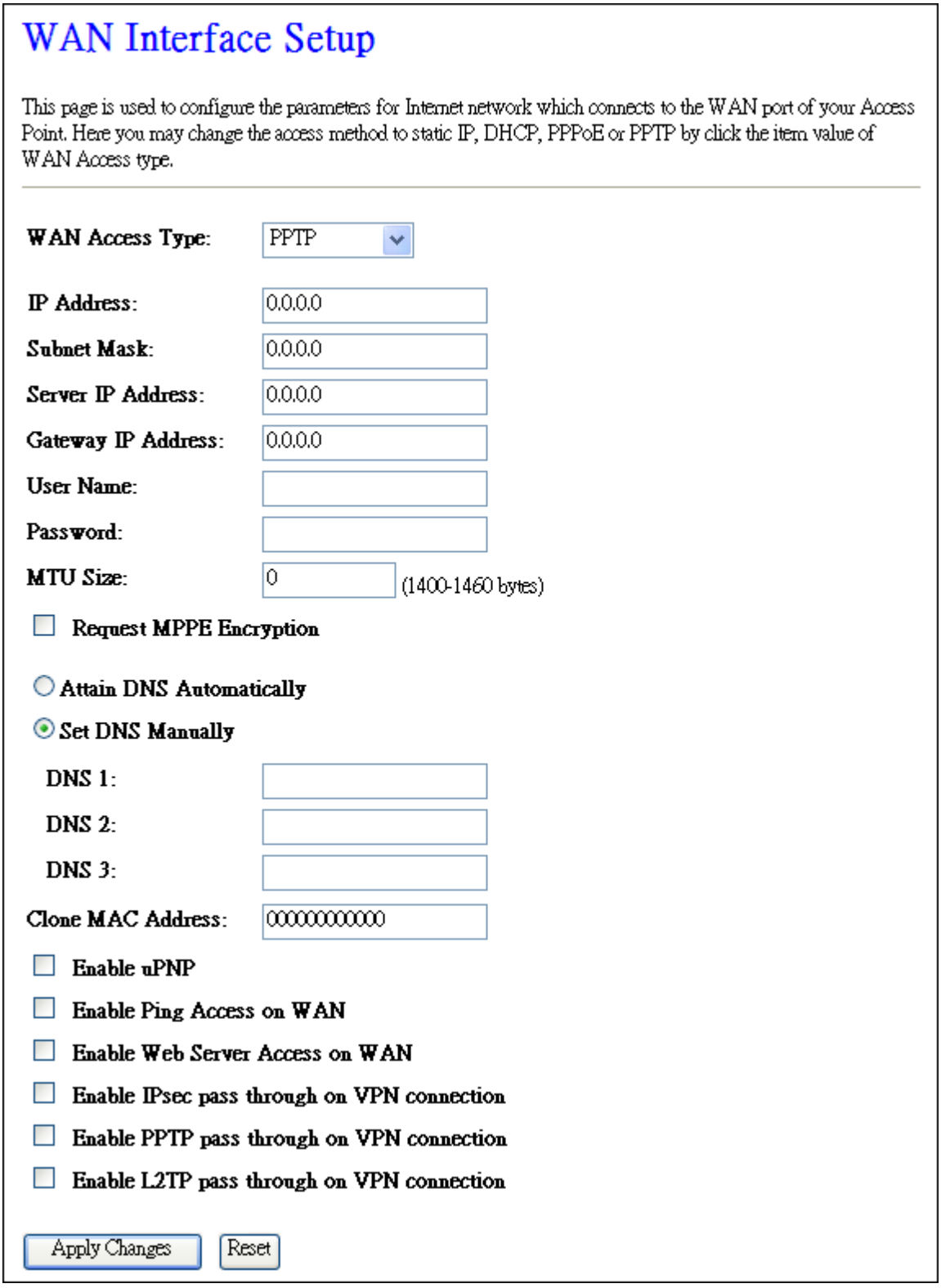
Item	Description
PPPoE	Click to select PPPoE support on WAN interface. There are user name, password, connection type and idle time settings need to be done.
User Name	If you select the PPPoE support on WAN

	interface, fill in the user name and password to login the PPPoE server.
Password	If you select the PPPoE support on WAN interface, fill in the user name and password to login the PPPoE server.
Service Name	Fill in the service name of Service Name. The default value is empty.
Connection Type	Select the connection type from pull-down menu. There are ***Continuous, Connect on Demand*** and ***Manual*** three types to select. ***Continuous*** connection type means to setup the connection through PPPoE protocol whenever this WLAN AP Router is powered on. ***Connect on Demand*** connection type means to setup the connection through PPPoE protocol whenever you send the data packets out through the WAN interface; there are a watchdog implemented to close the PPPoE connection while there are no data sent out longer than the idle time set. ***Manual*** connection type means to setup the connection through the PPPoE protocol by clicking the ***Connect*** button manually, and clicking the ***Disconnect*** button manually.
Idle Time	If you select the ***PPPoE*** and ***Connect on Demand*** connection type, fill in the idle time for auto-disconnect function. Value can be between 1 and 1000 minutes.
MTU Size	Fill in the mtu size of MTU Size. The default value is 1400.
Attain DNS Automatically	Click to select getting DNS address for ***DHCP*** support. Please select ***Set DNS Manually*** if the ***DHCP*** support is selected.
Set DNS Manually	Click to select getting DNS address for ***DHCP*** support.
DNS 1	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 1.
DNS 2	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 2.
DNS 3	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 3.
Clone MAC Address	Fill in the MAC address that is the MAC address to be cloned.

Enable uPNP	Click the checkbox to enable uPNP function.
Enable Ping Access on WAN	Click the checkbox to enable WAN ICMP response.
Enable Web Server Access on WAN	Click the checkbox to enable web configuration from WAN side.
Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable IPSec packet pass through.
Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable PPTP packet pass through.
Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable L2TP packet pass through.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.11.4 PPTP

Enter topic text here.



Item	Description
PPTP	Allow user to make a tunnel with remote site

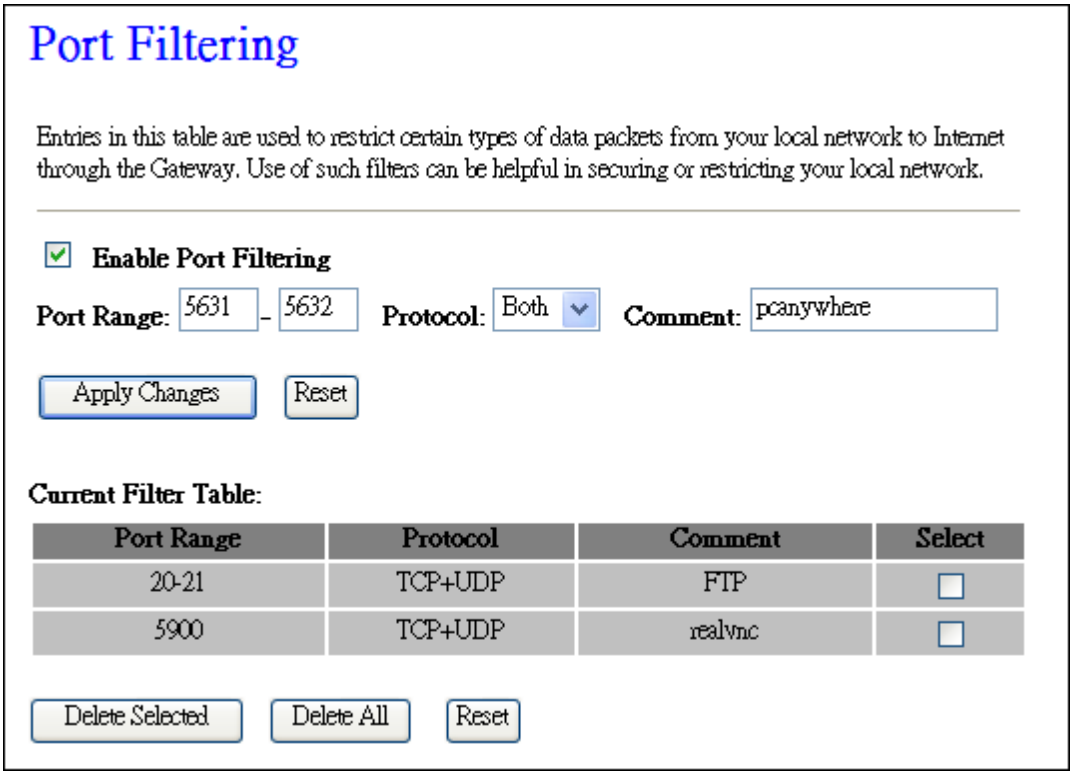
	directly to secure the data transmission among the connection. User can use embedded PPTP client supported by this router to make a VPN connection.
Enable Dynamic Mode	Click to select PPTP Dynamic support on WAN interface for IP address assigned automatically from a PPTP server.
IP Address	If you select the PPTP support on WAN interface, fill in the IP address for it.
Subnet Mask	If you select the PPTP support on WAN interface, fill in the subnet mask for it.
Gateway	If you select the Static PPTP support on WAN interface, fill in the gateway for WAN interface out going data packets.
Server IP Address	Enter the IP address of the PPTP Server.
Server Domain Name	Assign Domain Name and dispatch to PPTP servers. It is optional field.
User Name	If you select the PPTP support on WAN interface, fill in the user name and password to login the PPTP server.
Password	If you select the PPTP support on WAN interface, fill in the user name and password to login the PPTP server.
MTU Size	Fill in the mtu size of MTU Size. The default value is 1400.
Request MPPE Encryption	Click the checkbox to enable request MPPE encryption.
Attain DNS Automatically	Click to select getting DNS address for ***PPTP*** support. Please select ***Set DNS Manually*** if the ***PPTP*** support is selected.
Set DNS Manually	Click to select getting DNS address for ***PPTP*** support.
DNS 1	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 1.
DNS 2	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 2.
DNS 3	Fill in the IP address of Domain Name Server 3.
Clone MAC Address	Fill in the MAC address that is the MAC address to be cloned.
Enable uPNP	Click the checkbox to enable uPNP function.
Enable Ping Access on WAN	Click the checkbox to enable WAN ICMP

	response.
Enable Web Server Access on WAN	Click the checkbox to enable web configuration from WAN side.
Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable IPSec packet pass through.
Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable PPTP packet pass through.
Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection	Click the checkbox to enable L2TP packet pass through.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

Note: PPTP Gateway
Your ISP will provide you with the Gateway IP Address. If your LAN has a PPTP gateway, then enter that PPTP gateway IP address here. If you do not have PPTP gateway then enter the ISP's Gateway IP address above.

2.3.12 Firewall - Port Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing or restricting your local network.

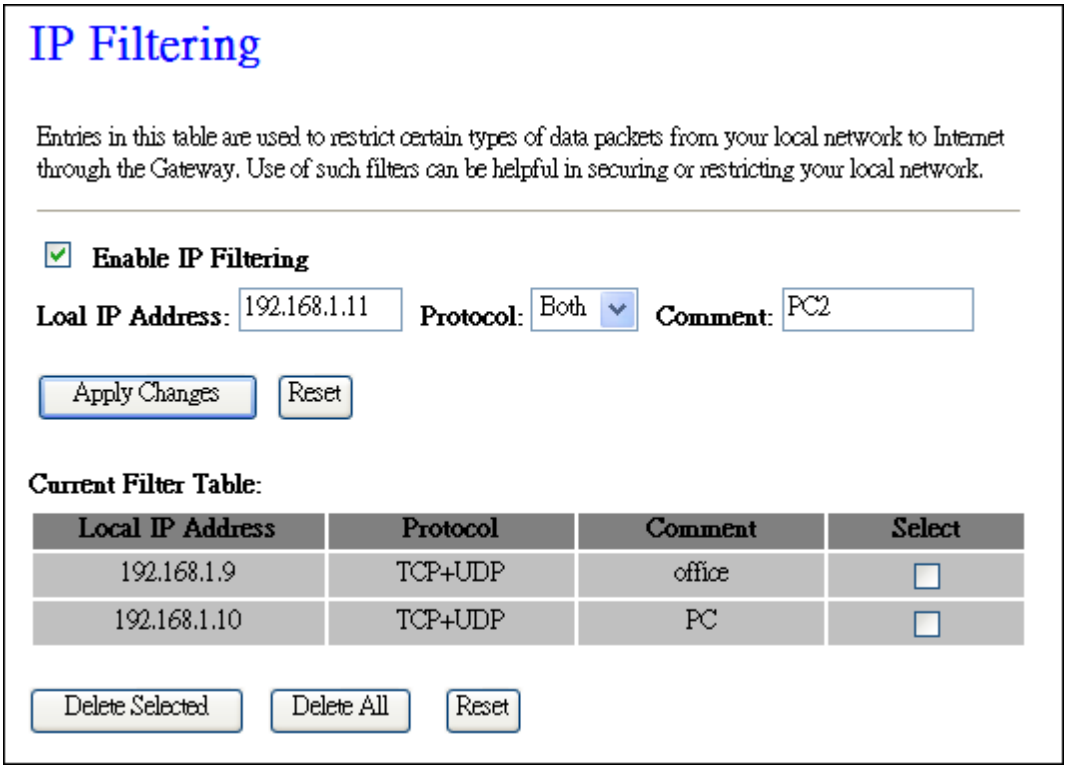


Item	Description

Enable Port Filtering	Click to enable the port filtering security function.
Port Range Protocol Comments	To restrict data transmission from the local network on certain ports, fill in the range of start-port and end-port, and the protocol, also put your comments on it. The ***Protocol*** can be TCP, UDP or Both. ***Comments*** let you know about whys to restrict data from the ports.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.
Delete Selected	Click to delete the selected port range that will be removed from the port-filtering list.
Delete All	Click to delete all the registered entries from the port-filtering list.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.13 Firewall - IP Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing or restricting your local network.

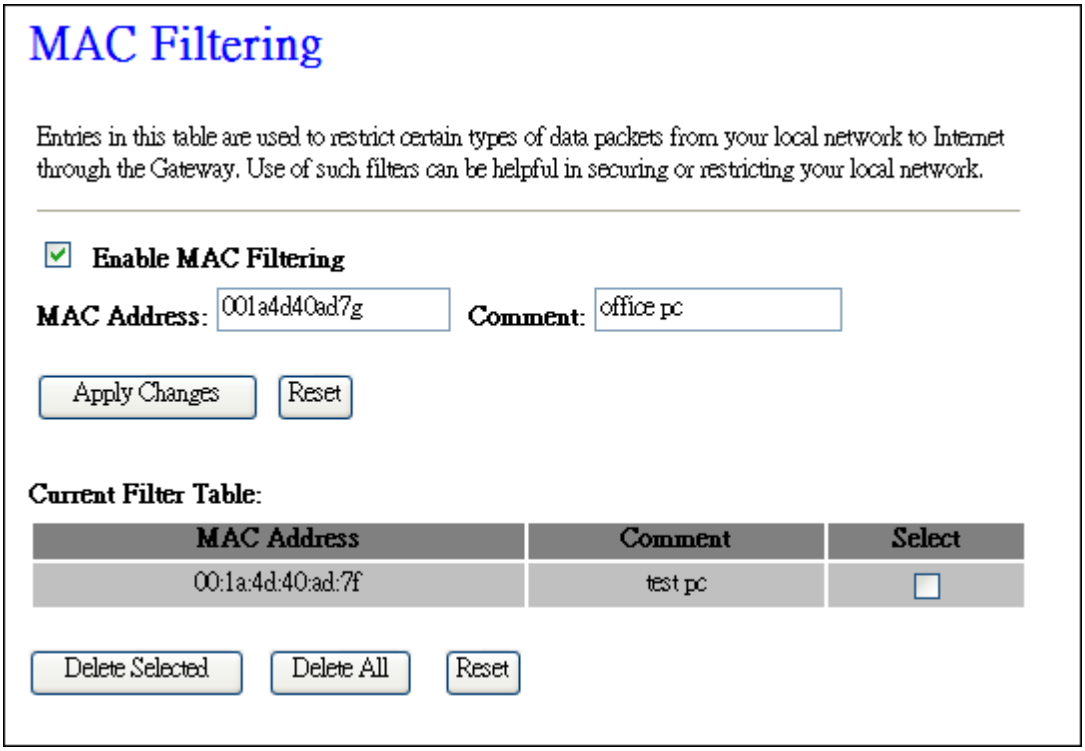


Item	Description

Enable IP Filtering	Click to enable the IP filtering security function.
Local IP Address Protocol Comments	To restrict data transmission from local network on certain IP addresses, fill in the IP address and the protocol, also put your comments on it. The ***Protocol*** can be TCP, UDP or Both. ***Comments*** let you know about whys to restrict data from the IP address.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.
Delete Selected	Click to delete the selected port range that will be removed from the IP-filtering list.
Delete All	Click to delete all the registered entries from the IP-filtering list.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.14 Firewall - MAC Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing or restricting your local network.

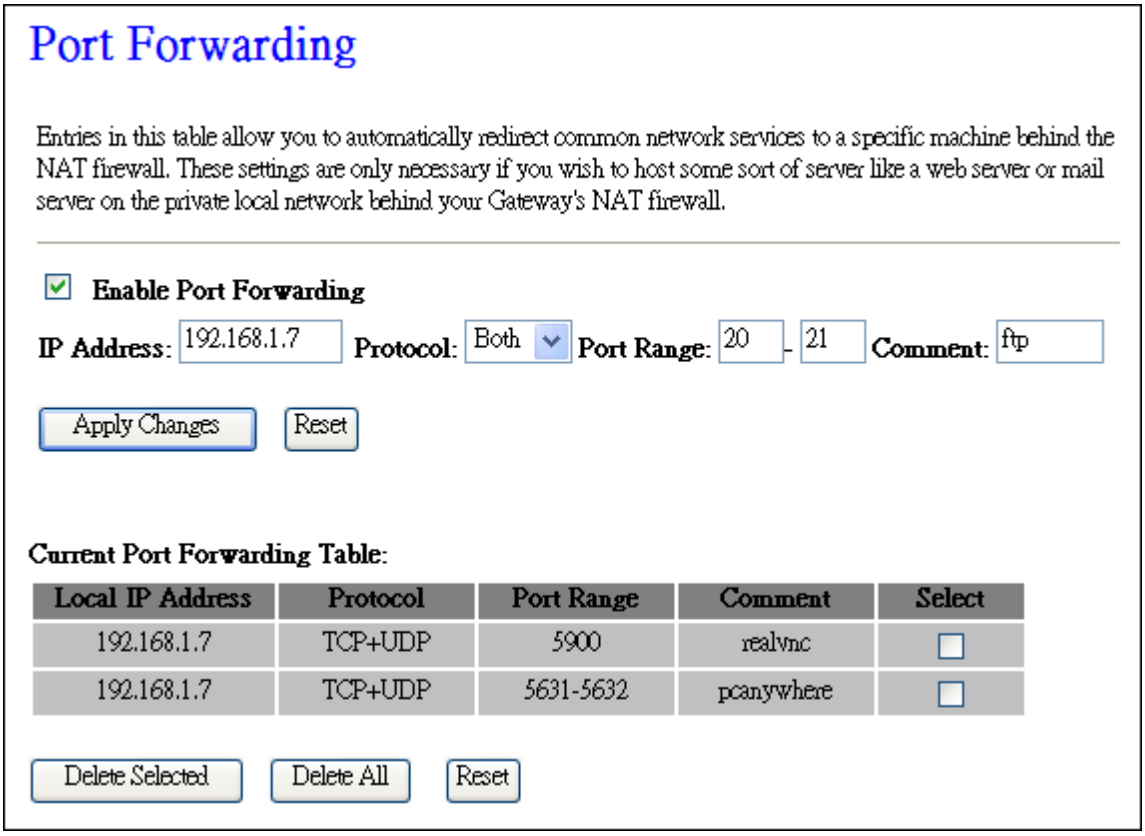

MAC Filtering
Entries in this table are used to restrict certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing or restricting your local network.
Enable MAC Filtering
MAC Address: 001a4d40ad7g
Comment: office pc
Apply Changes
Reset
Current Filter Table:
MAC Address
Comment
Select
00:1a:4d:40:ad:7f
test pc
Delete Selected
Delete All
Reset

Item	Description
Enable MAC Filtering	Click to enable the MAC filtering security function.

MAC Address Comments	To restrict data transmission from local network on certain MAC addresses, fill in the MAC address and your comments on it. ***Comments*** let you know about whys to restrict data from the MAC address.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to register the MAC address to MAC filtering list.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.
Delete Selected	Click to delete the selected port range that will be removed from the MAC-filtering list.
Delete All	Click to delete all the registered entries from the MAC-filtering list.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.15 Firewall - Port Forwarding

Entries in this table allow you to automatically redirect common network services to a specific machine behind the NAT firewall. These settings are only necessary if you wish to host some sort of server like a web server or mail server on the private local network behind your Gateway's NAT firewall.

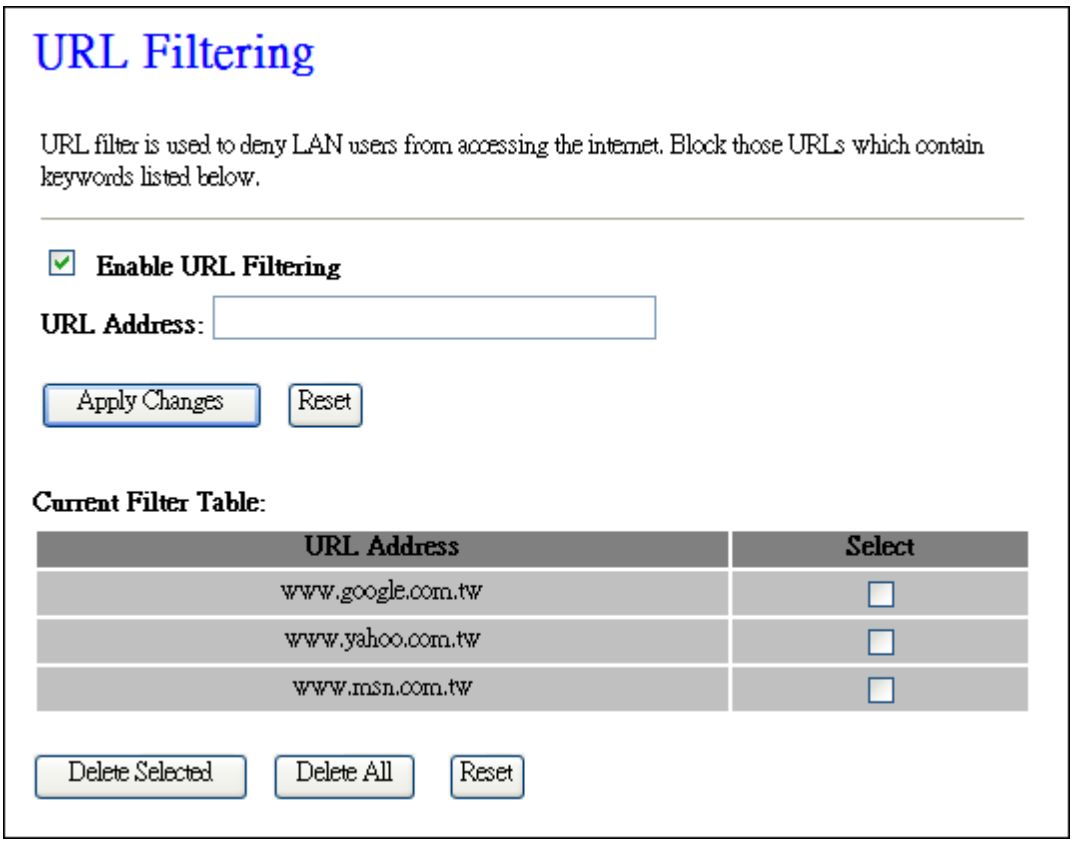


Item	Description

Enable Port Forwarding	Click to enable the Port Forwarding security function.
Local IP Address Protocol Port Range Comment	To forward data packets coming from WAN to a specific IP address that hosted in local network behind the NAT firewall, fill in the IP address, protocol, port range and your comments. The ***Protocol*** can be TCP, UDP or Both. The ***Port Range*** for data transmission. ***Comments*** let you know about whys to allow data packets forward to the IP address and port number.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to register the IP address and port number to Port forwarding list.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.
Delete Selected	Click to delete the selected IP address and port number that will be removed from the port-forwarding list.
Delete All	Click to delete all the registered entries from the port-forwarding list.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.16 Firewall - URL Filtering

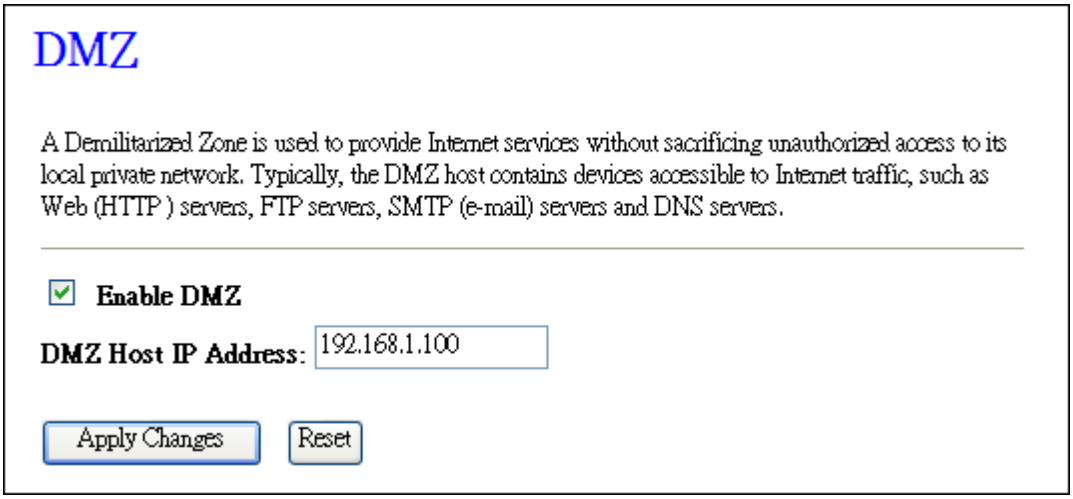
URL Filtering is used to restrict users to access specific websites in internet.



Item	Description
Enable URL Filtering	Click to enable the URL Filtering function.
URL Address	Add one URL address.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to save settings.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.
Delete Selected	Click to delete the selected URL address that will be removed from the URL Filtering list.
Delete All	Click to delete all the registered entries from the URL Filtering list.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.17 Firewall - DMZ

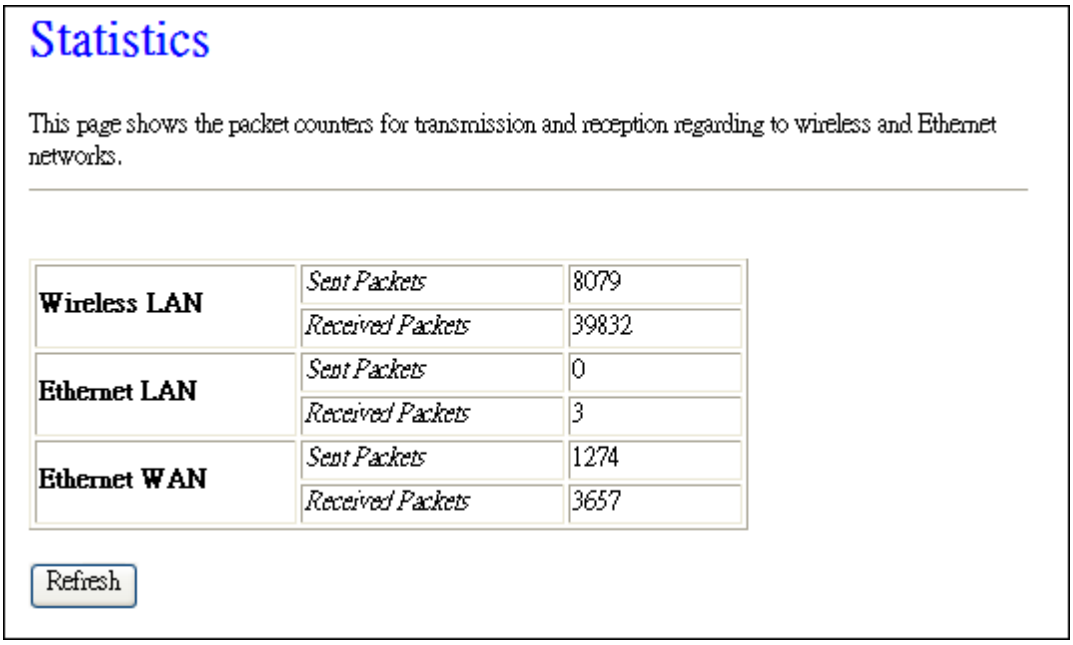
A Demilitarized Zone is used to provide Internet services without sacrificing unauthorized access to its local private network. Typically, the DMZ host contains devices accessible to Internet traffic, such as Web (HTTP) servers, FTP servers, SMTP (e-mail) servers and DNS servers.


DMZ
A Demilitarized Zone is used to provide Internet services without sacrificing unauthorized access to its local private network. Typically, the DMZ host contains devices accessible to Internet traffic, such as Web (HTTP) servers, FTP servers, SMTP (e-mail) servers and DNS servers.
Enable DMZ
DMZ Host IP Address:
192.168.1.100
Apply Changes
Reset

Item	Description
Enable DMZ	Click to enable the DMZ function.
DMZ Host IP Address	To support DMZ in your firewall design, fill in the IP address of DMZ host that can be access from the WAN interface.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to register the IP address of DMZ host.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.18 Management - Statistics

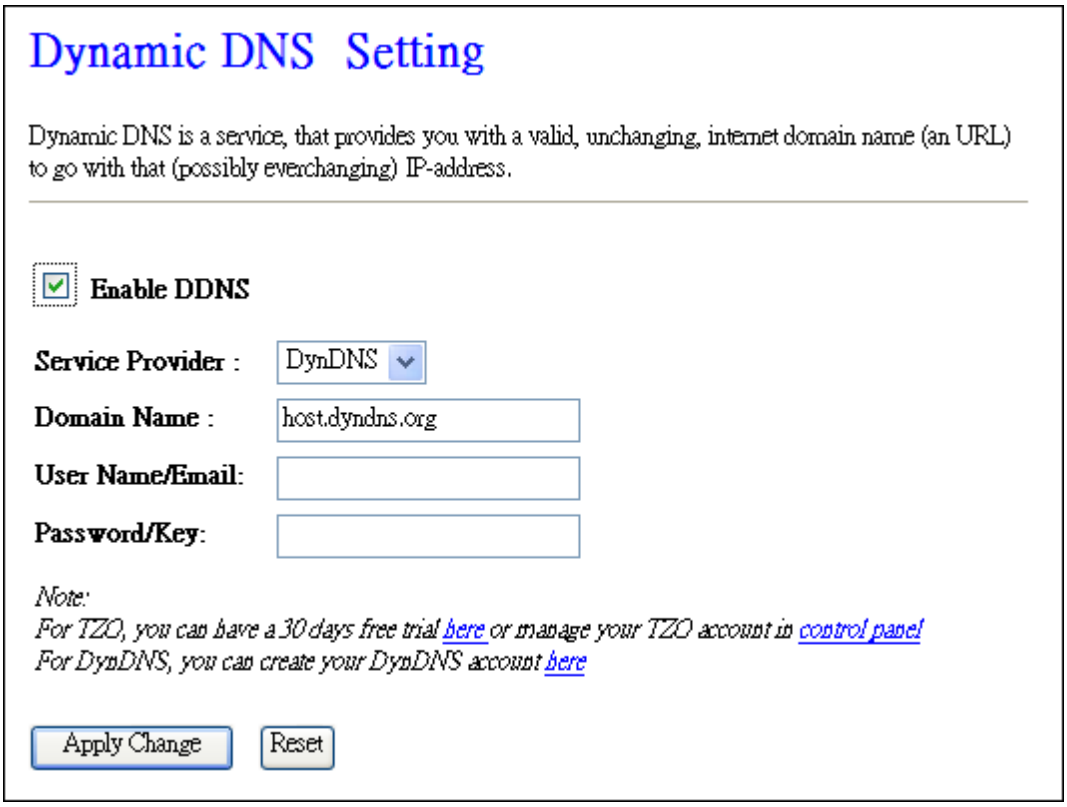
This page shows the packet counters for transmission and reception regarding to wireless, Ethernet LAN and Ethernet WAN networks.



Item	Description
Wireless LAN	
Sent Packets	It shows the statistic count of sent packets on the wireless LAN interface.
Received Packets	It shows the statistic count of received packets on the wireless LAN interface.
Ethernet LAN	
Sent Packets	It shows the statistic count of sent packets on the Ethernet LAN interface.
Received Packets	It shows the statistic count of received packets on the Ethernet LAN interface.
Ethernet WAN	
Sent Packets	It shows the statistic count of sent packets on the Ethernet WAN interface.
Received Packets	It shows the statistic count of received packets on the Ethernet WAN interface.
Refresh	Click the refresh the statistic counters on the screen.

2.3.19 Management - DDNS

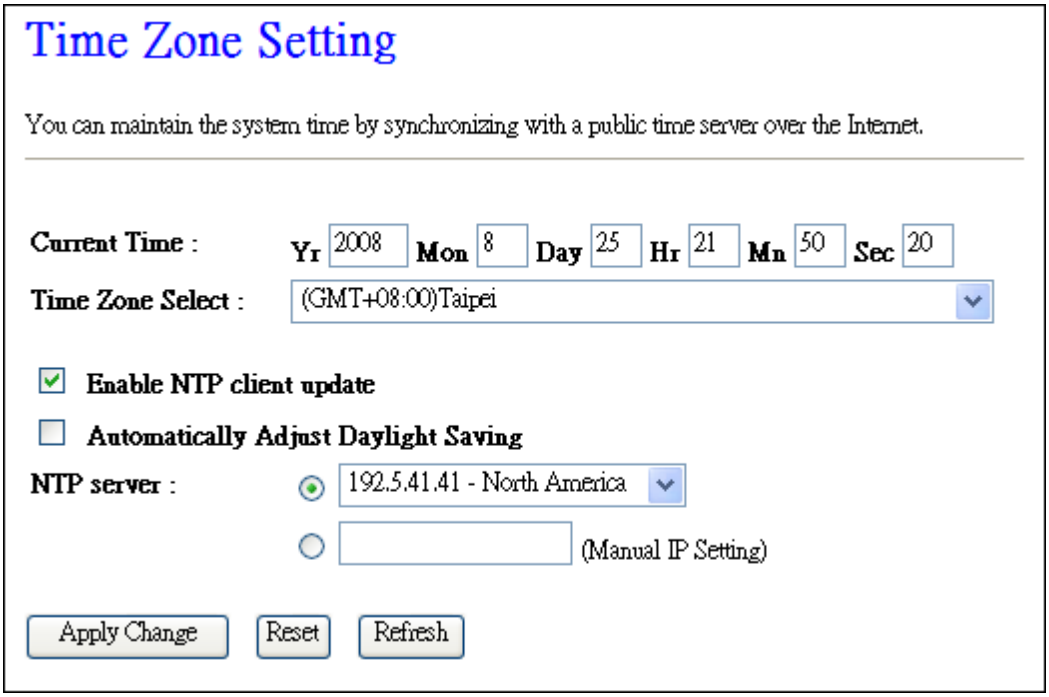
This page is used to configure Dynamic DNS service to have DNS with dynamic IP address.


Dynamic DNS Setting
Dynamic DNS is a service, that provides you with a valid, unchanging, internet domain name (an URL) to go with that (possibly everchanging) IP-address.
Enable DDNS
Service Provider :
DynDNS
Domain Name :
host.dyndns.org
User Name/Email:
Password/Key:
Note:
For TZO, you can have a 30 days free trial here or manage your TZO account in control panel
For DynDNS, you can create your DynDNS account here
Apply Change
Reset

Item	Description
Enable DDNS	Click the checkbox to enable ***DDNS*** service.
Service Provider	Click the drop down menu to pickup the right provider.
Domain Name	To configure the Domain Name.
User Name/Email	Configure User Name, Email.
Password/Key	Configure Password, Key.
Apply Change	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to save the enable DDNS service.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.20 Management - Time Zone Setting

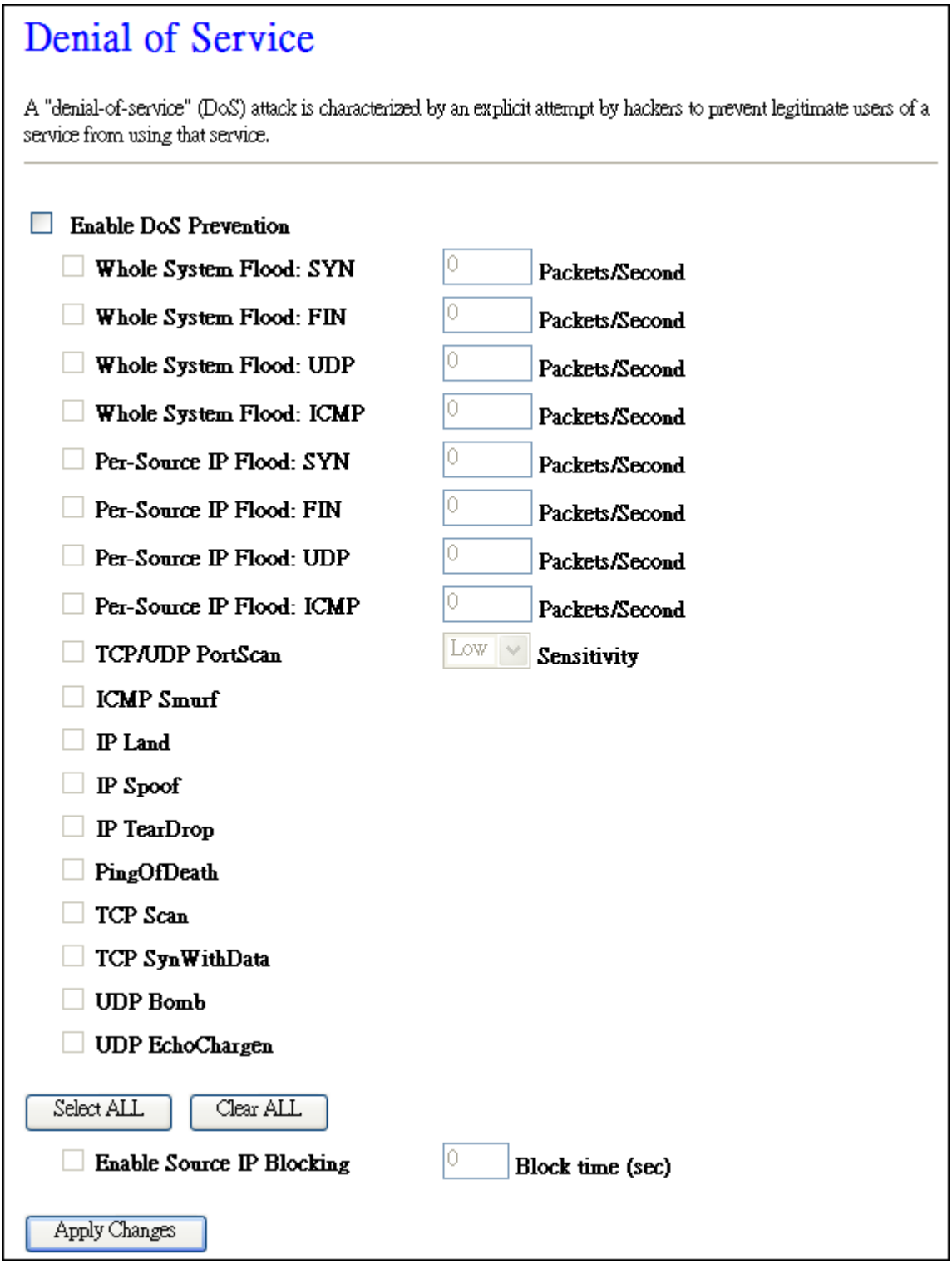
Click the Reset button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.


Time Zone Setting
You can maintain the system time by synchronizing with a public time server over the Internet.
Current Time :
Yr 2008 Mon 8 Day 25 Hr 21 Mn 50 Sec 20
Time Zone Select :
(GMT+08:00)Taipei
Enable NTP client update
Automatically Adjust Daylight Saving
NTP server :
192.5.41.41 - North America
(Manual IP Setting)
Apply Change
Reset
Refresh

Item	Description
Current Time	It shows the current time.
Time Zone Select	Click the time zone in your country.
Enable NTP client update	Click the checkbox to enable NTP client update.
NTP Server	Click select default or input NTP server IP address.
Apply Change	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to save and enable NTP client service.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.
Refresh	Click the refresh the current time shown on the screen.

2.3.21 Management - Denial-of-Service

This page is used to enable and setup protection to prevent attack by hacker's program. It provides more security for users.

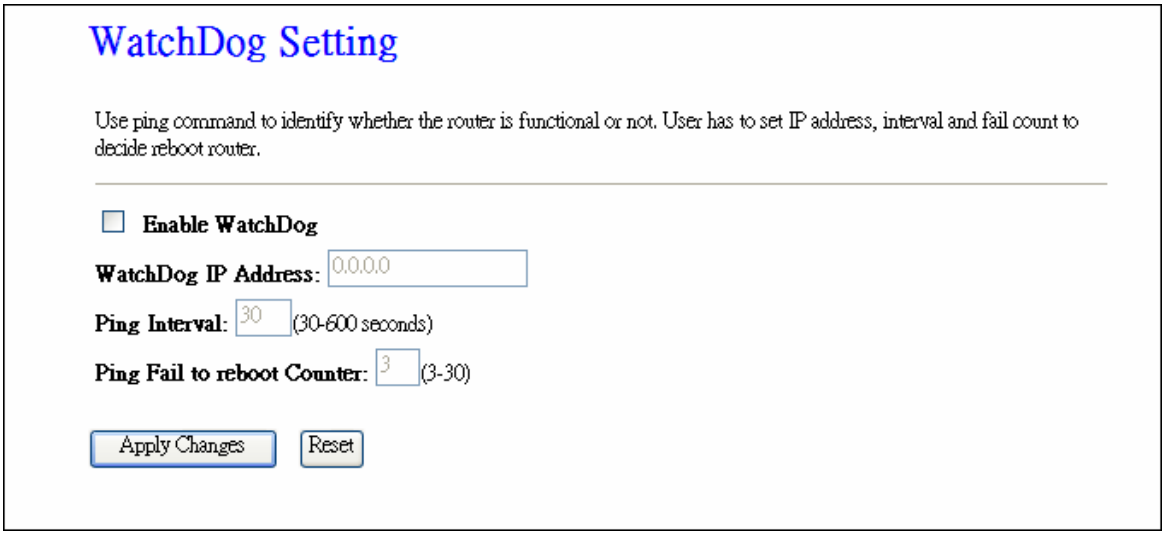


Item	Description
Enable DoS Prevention	Click the checkbox to enable DoS prevention.

Whole System Flood / Per-Source IP Flood…	Enable and setup prevention in details.
Select ALL	Click the checkbox to enable all prevention items.
Clear ALL	Click the checkbox to disable all prevention items.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to save above settings.

2.3.22 Management - WatchDog Setting

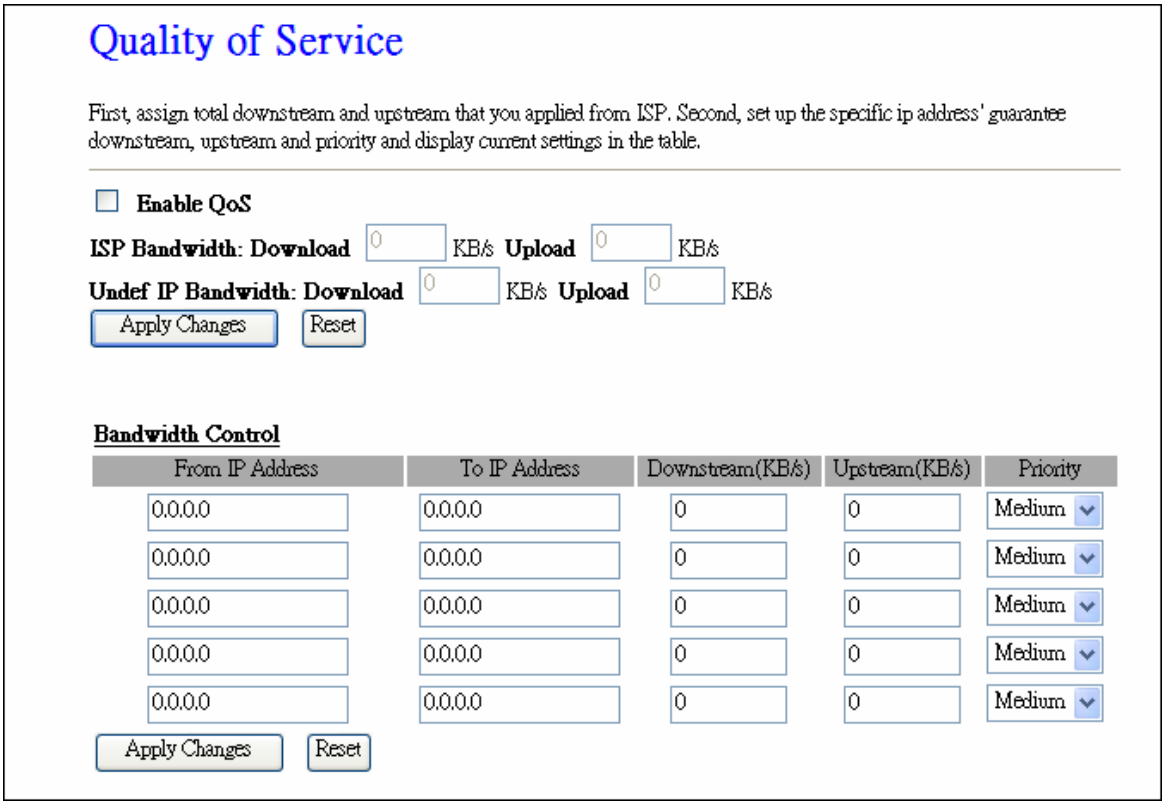
Use ping command to identify whether the router is functional or not. User has to set IP address, interval and fail count to decide reboot router.


WatchDog Setting
Use ping command to identify whether the router is functional or not. User has to set IP address, interval and fail count to decide reboot router.
Enable WatchDog
WatchDog IP Address: 0.0.0.0
Ping Interval: 30 (30-600 seconds)
Ping Fail to reboot Counter: 3 (3-30)
Apply Changes
Reset

2.3.23 Management - Qos

The QoS can let you classify Internet application traffic by source/destination IP address and port number. You can assign priority for each type of application and reserve bandwidth for it. The packets of applications with higher priority will always go first. Lower priority applications will get bandwidth after higher priority applications get enough bandwidth. This can let you have a better experience in using critical real time services like Internet phone, video conference etc. You can adjust the priority of the rules by moving them up or down.

Note: If the total assigned bandwidth of higher priority applications is larger than the maximum bandwidth provided by the WAN port, the other applications will not get any bandwidth.


Quality of Service
First, assign total downstream and upstream that you applied from ISP. Second, set up the specific ip address' guarantee downstream, upstream and priority and display current settings in the table.
Enable QoS
ISP Bandwidth: Download 0 KB/s Upload 0 KB/s
Undef IP Bandwidth: Download 0 KB/s Upload 0 KB/s
Apply Changes
Reset
Bandwidth Control
From IP Address
To IP Address
Downstream(KB/s)
Upstream(KB/s)
Priority
0.0.0.0
0
Medium
Apply Changes
Reset

Item	Description
Enable/Disable QoS	You can check **Enable QoS** to enable QoS function for the WAN port. You also can uncheck **Enable QoS** to disable QoS function for the WAN port.
ISP Bandwidth	The two fields must fill in ISP's upload and download bandwidth.
Undefined IP Bandwidth	For general IP address, the specified upload and download bandwidth fill in here. If you have any IP address need to specified in special QoS rules, please fill it in following.
Adjust QoS rule priority	You can select the priority field and drop down it to select. There are three types of priority level, "**High**", "**Medium**" and "**Low**".
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to save above settings.

Edit QoS Rule:

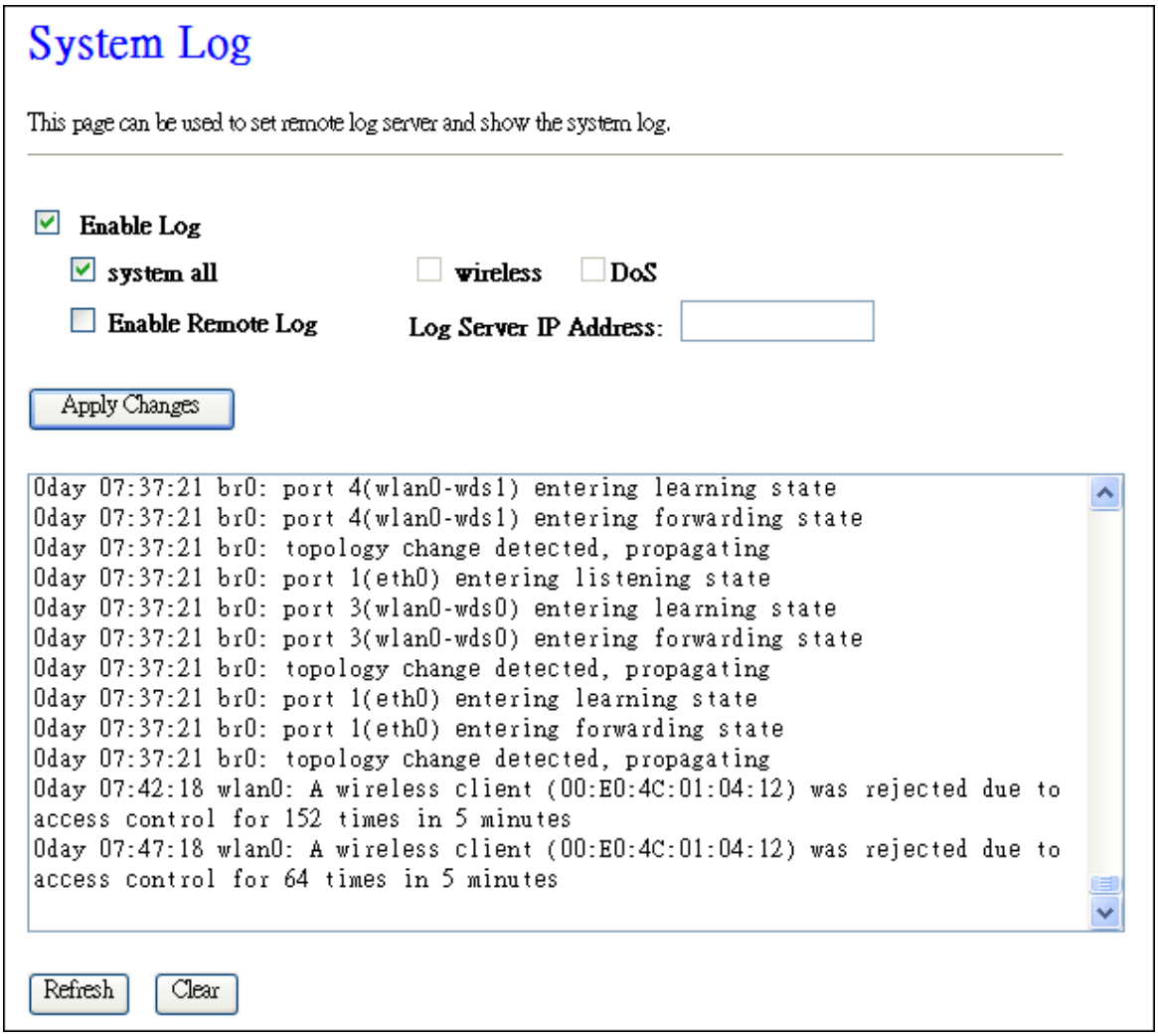
You can assign packet classification criteria by its local IP range, remote IP range parameters. The parameters that you leave as blank will be ignored. The priority of this rule will be applied to packets that match classification criteria of this rule. You can limit bandwidth consumed by packets that match this rule or guarantee bandwidth required by packets that match this rule.

Item	Description
Rule Name	The name of this rule.

Bandwidth	You can assign the download or upload bandwidth by the unit of Kbps (1024 bit per second). You can limit the maximum bandwidth consumed by this rule by selecting “Maximum”. You also can reserve enough bandwidth for this rule by selecting "Guarantee".
Local IP Address (from/to)	Enter the local IP address range of the packets that this rule will apply to. If you assign 192.168.2.3 - 192.168.2.5, it means 3 IP addresses:192.168.2.3,192.168.2.4 and 192.168.2.5
Local Port Range	Enter the local port range of the packets that this rule will apply to. You can assign a single port number here or assign a range of port numbers by assigning the first port number and the last port number of the range.

2.3.24 Management - Log

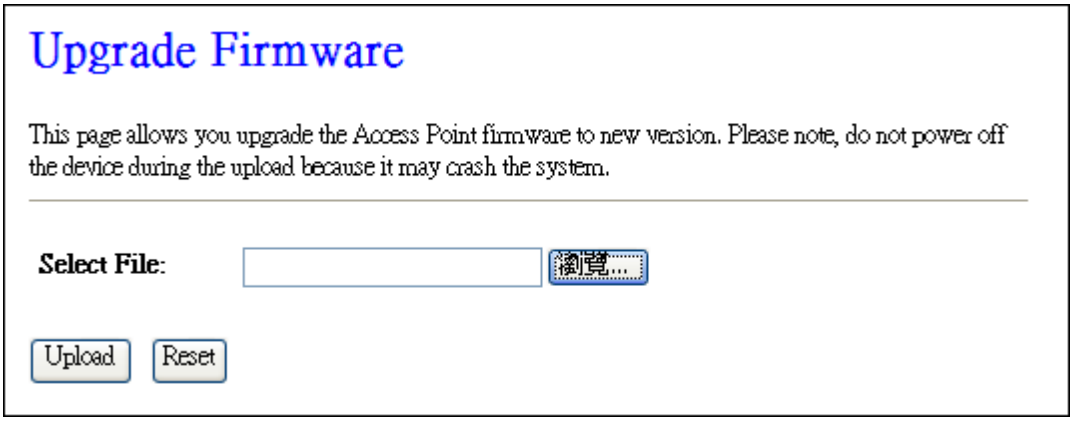
This page is used to configure the remote log server and shown the current log.


System Log
This page can be used to set remote log server and show the system log.
Enable Log
system all
wireless
DoS
Enable Remote Log
Log Server IP Address:
Apply Changes
0day 07:37:21 br0: port 4(wlan0-wds1) entering learning state
0day 07:37:21 br0: port 4(wlan0-wds1) entering forwarding state
0day 07:37:21 br0: topology change detected, propagating
0day 07:37:21 br0: port 1(eth0) entering listening state
0day 07:37:21 br0: port 3(wlan0-wds0) entering learning state
0day 07:37:21 br0: port 3(wlan0-wds0) entering forwarding state
0day 07:37:21 br0: topology change detected, propagating
0day 07:37:21 br0: port 1(eth0) entering learning state
0day 07:37:21 br0: port 1(eth0) entering forwarding state
0day 07:37:21 br0: topology change detected, propagating
0day 07:42:18 wlan0: A wireless client (00:E0:4C:01:04:12) was rejected due to access control for 152 times in 5 minutes
0day 07:47:18 wlan0: A wireless client (00:E0:4C:01:04:12) was rejected due to access control for 64 times in 5 minutes
Refresh
Clear

Item	Description
Enable Log	Click the checkbox to enable log.
System all	Show all log of wireless broadband router.
Wireless	Only show wireless log
DoS	Only show Denial-of-Service log
Enable Remote Log	Click the checkbox to enable remote log service.
Log Server IP Address	Input the remote log IP address.
Apply Changes	Click the ***Apply Changes*** button to save above settings.
Refresh	Click the refresh the log shown on the screen.
Clear	Clear log display screen.

2.3.25 Management - Upgrade Firmware

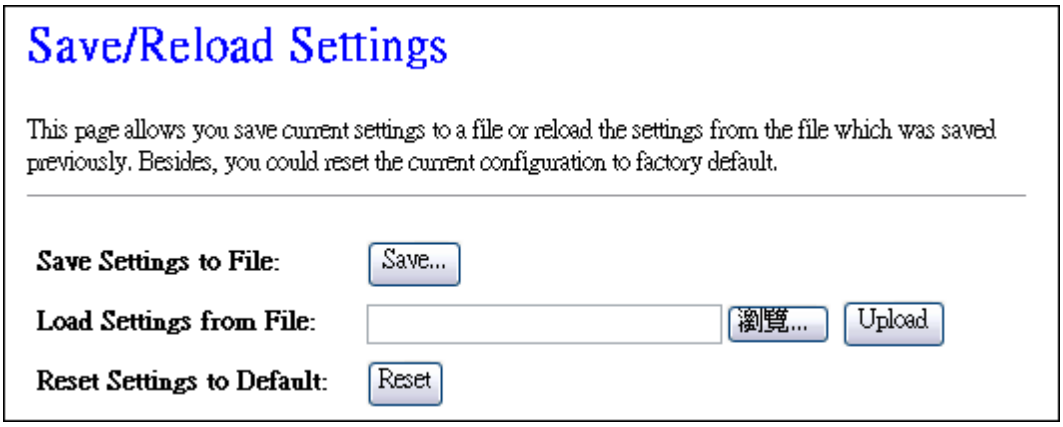
This page allows you upgrade the Access Point firmware to new version. Please note, do not power off the device during the upload because it may crash the system.


Upgrade Firmware
This page allows you upgrade the Access Point firmware to new version. Please note, do not power off the device during the upload because it may crash the system.
Select File:
瀏覽...
Upload
Reset

Item	Description
Select File	Click the ***Browse*** button to select the new version of web firmware image file.
Upload	Click the ***Upload*** button to update the selected web firmware image to the WLAN Broadband Router.
Reset	Click the ***Reset*** button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.3.26 Management - Save/ Reload Settings

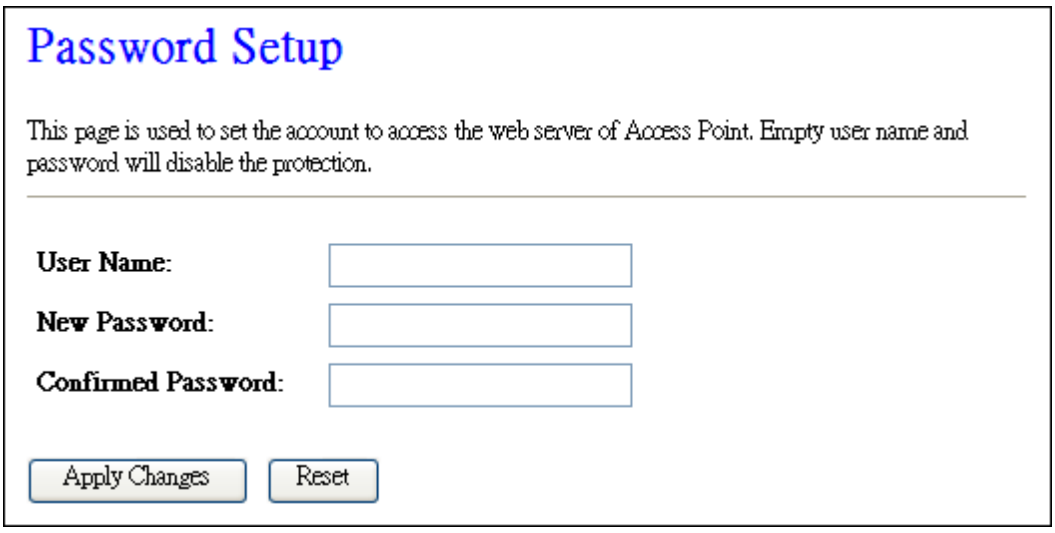
This page allows you save current settings to a file or reload the settings from the file that was saved previously. Besides, you could reset the current configuration to factory default.


Save/Reload Settings
This page allows you save current settings to a file or reload the settings from the file which was saved previously. Besides, you could reset the current configuration to factory default.
Save Settings to File:
Save...
Load Settings from File:
瀏覽...
Upload
Reset Settings to Default:
Reset

Item	Description
Save Settings to File	Click the Save button to download the configuration parameters to your personal computer.
Load Settings from File	Click the Browse button to select the configuration files then click the Upload button to update the selected configuration to the WLAN Broadband Router.
Reset Settings to Default	Click the Reset button to reset the configuration parameter to factory defaults.

2.3.27 Management - Password Setup

This page is used to set the account to access the web server of Access Point. Empty user name and password will disable the protection.


Password Setup
This page is used to set the account to access the web server of Access Point. Empty user name and password will disable the protection.
User Name:
New Password:
Confirmed Password:
Apply Changes
Reset

Item	Description
User Name	Fill in the user name for web management login control.

New Password	Fill in the password for web management login control.
Confirmed Password	Because the password input is invisible, so please fill in the password again for confirmation purpose.
Apply Changes	Clear the User Name and Password fields to empty, means to apply no web management login control. Click the Apply Changes button to complete the new configuration setting.
Reset	Click the Reset button to abort change and recover the previous configuration setting.

2.4 Troubleshooting

This chapter provides solutions to problems that can occur during the installation and operation of the Access Point. We cover various aspects of the network including network adapters. (The examples below are illustrated in Windows XP. If you have another operating system, these solutions will still apply, although the appearance on your computer screen may differ.)

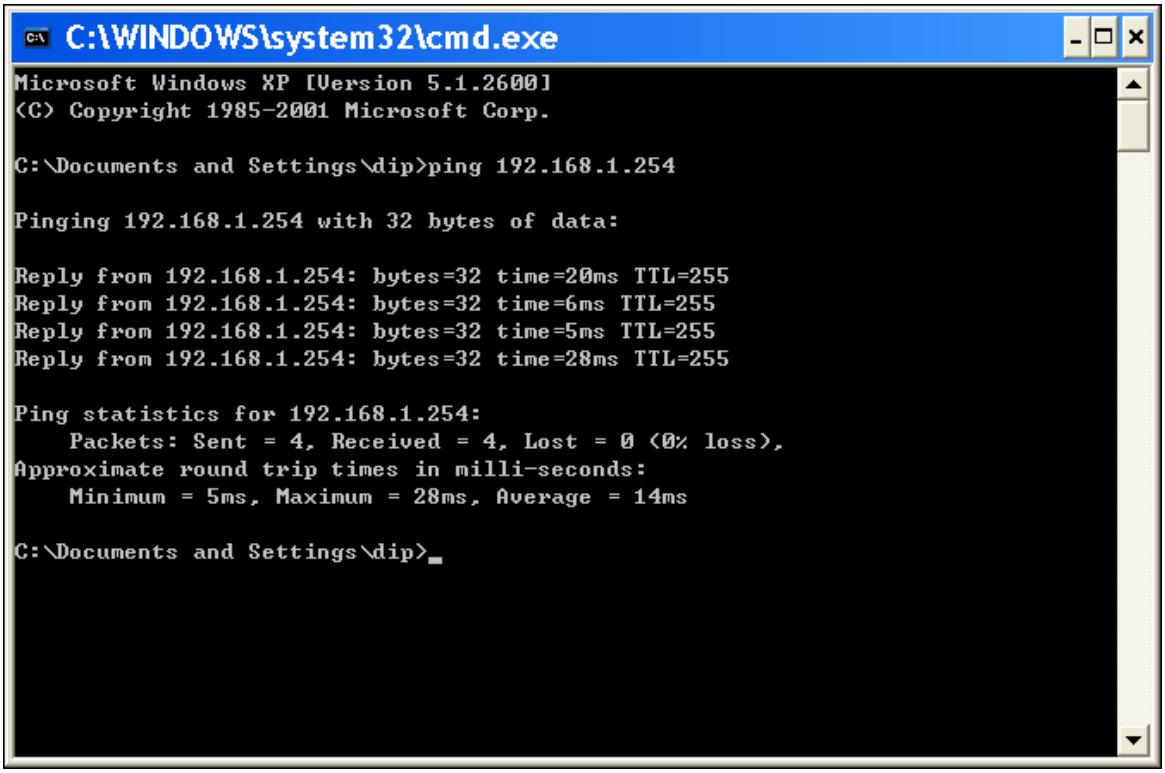
Note: It is recommended that you use an Ethernet connection to configure the Access Point.

1.The computer used to configure the Access Point can not access the configuration menu.

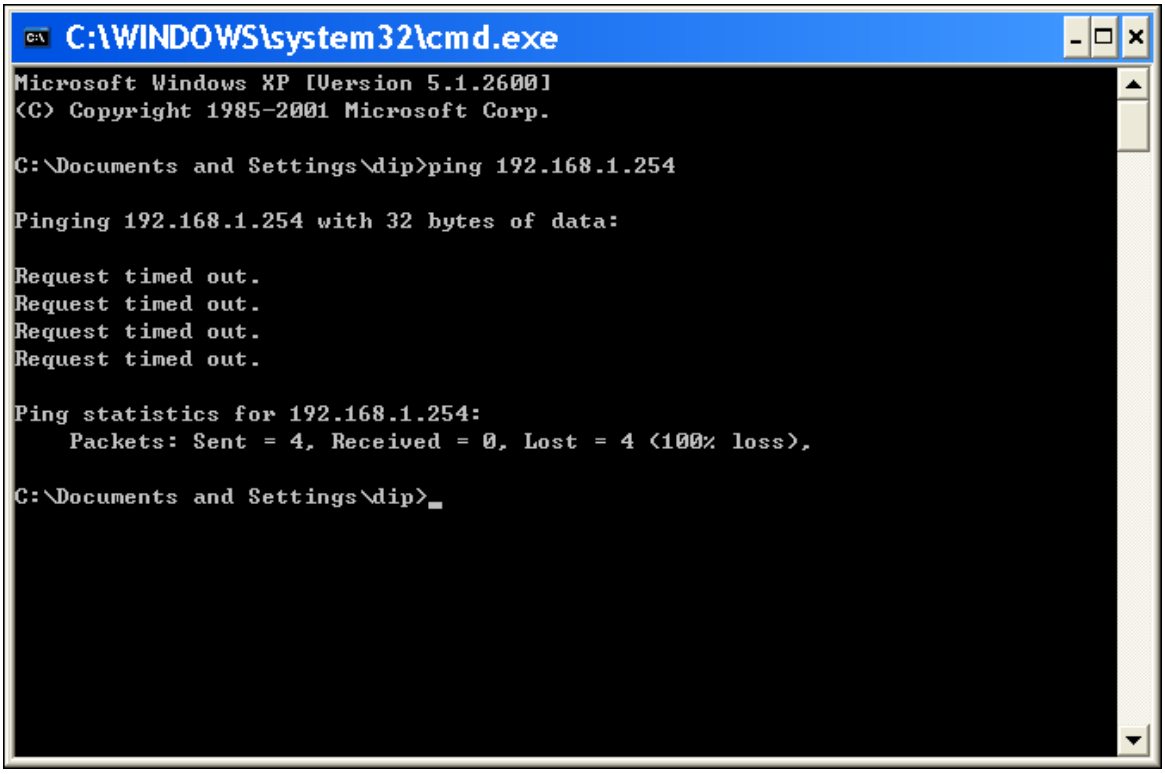
- Check that the LAN LED on the Access Point is ON. If the LED is not ON, check that the cable for the Ethernet connection is securely inserted.
- Check that the Ethernet adapter is working properly. Please see item 3 (Check that the drivers for the network adapters are installed properly) in this Troubleshooting section to check that the drivers are loaded properly.
- Check that the IP address is in the same range and subnet as the Access Point. Please see Checking the IP Address in Windows XP in the Networking Basics section of this manual.

Note: The IP address of the Access Point is 192.168.1.254. All the computers on the network must have a unique IP address in the same range, e.g., 192.168.1.x. Any computers that have identical IP addresses will not be visible on the network. They must all have the same subnet mask, e.g., 255.255.255.0

- Do a **Ping test** to make sure that the Access Point is responding. Go to **Start>Run>Type Command>Type** ping 192.168.1.254 A successful ping will show four replies.


C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.
C:\Documents and Settings\dip>ping 192.168.1.254
Pinging 192.168.1.254 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=28ms TTL=255
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.254:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 5ms, Maximum = 28ms, Average = 14ms
C:\Documents and Settings\dip>

Ping fail

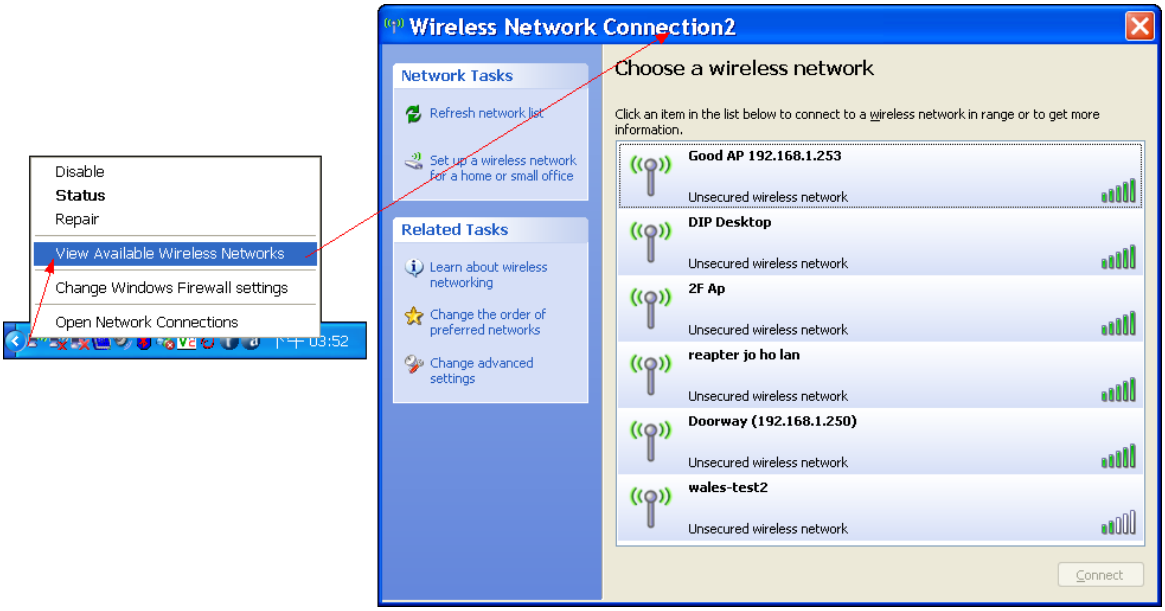

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.
C:\Documents and Settings\dip>ping 192.168.1.254
Pinging 192.168.1.254 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.254:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\Documents and Settings\dip>

2. The wireless client cannot access the Internet in the Infrastructure mode.

Make sure the wireless client is associated and joined with the correct access point (Access Point). To check this connection: Right-click on the Local Area Connection icon in the taskbar> select View Available Wireless Networks.
The Connect to Wireless Network screen will appear. Please make sure you have selected the

correct available network, as shown in the illustrations below.

Note: Screen shots were taken using Windows XP. Your screens may differ.



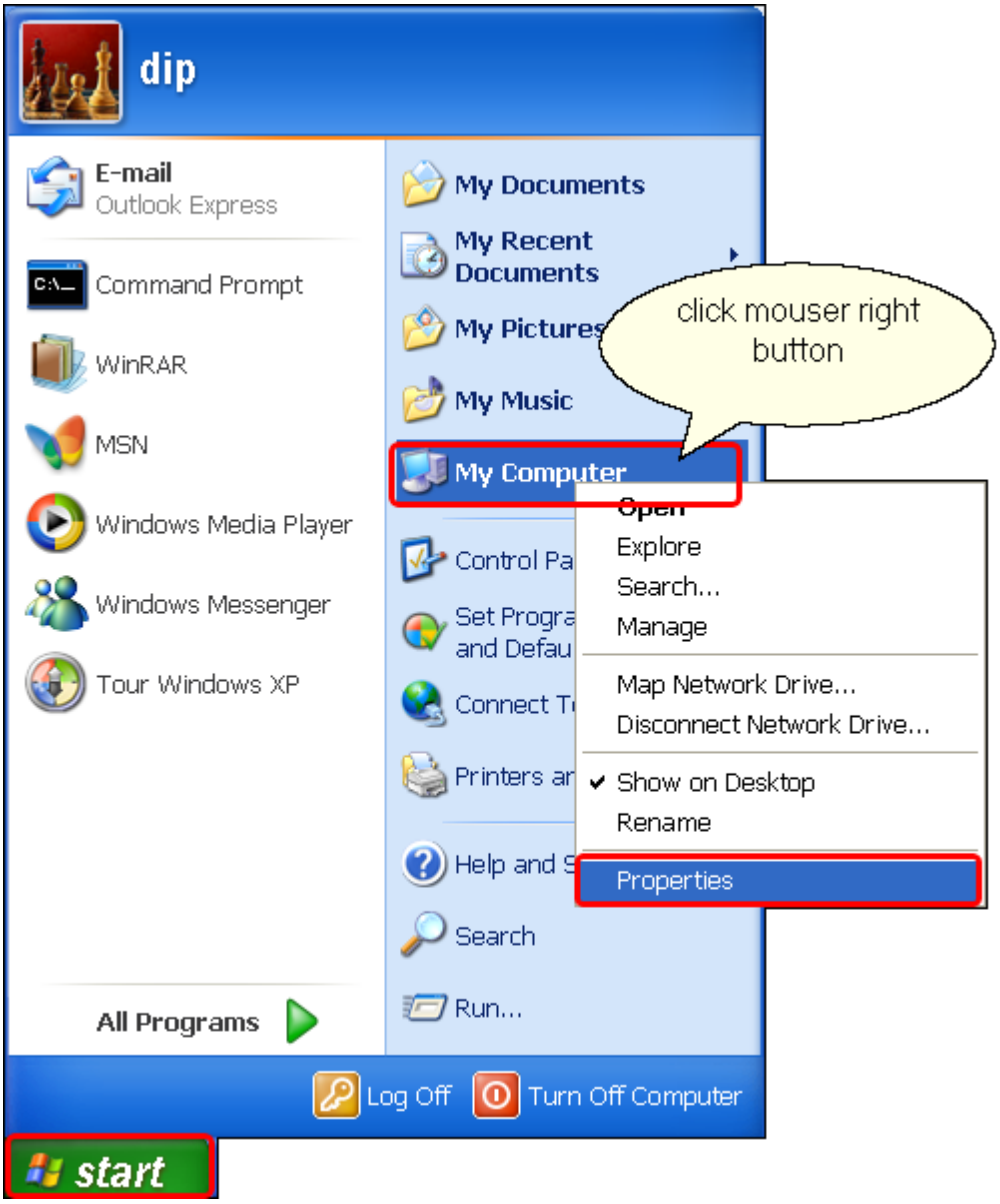
- Check that the **IP address** assigned to the wireless adapter is within the same **IP address range** as the access point and gateway. Since the Access Point has an IP address of 192.168.1.254, wireless adapters must have an IP address in the same range, e.g., 192.168.1.x. Each device must have a unique IP address; no two devices may have the same IP address. The subnet mask must be the same for all the computers on the network. To check the **IP address** assigned to the wireless adapter, **double-click** on the **Local Area Connection** icon in the taskbar > select the **Support tab** and the **IP address** will be displayed. (Please refer to **Checking the IP Address** in the **Networking Basics** section of this manual.)

- If it is necessary to assign a **static IP address** to the wireless adapter, please refer to the appropriate section in **Networking Basics**. If you are entering a **DNS Server address** you must also enter the **Default Gateway Address**. (Remember that if you have a DHCP-capable router, you will not need to assign a static IP address. See **Networking Basics: Assigning a Static IP Address**.)

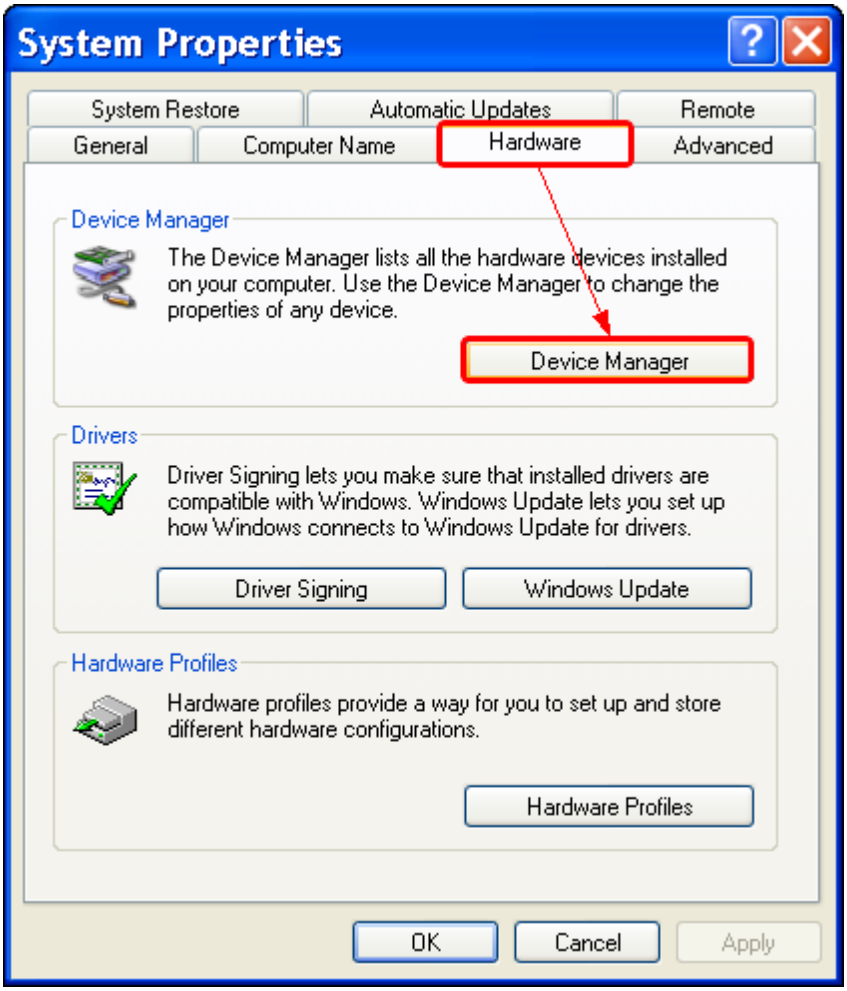
3.Check that the drivers for the network adapters are installed properly.

You may be using different network adapters than those illustrated here, but this procedure will remain the same, regardless of the type of network adapters you are using.

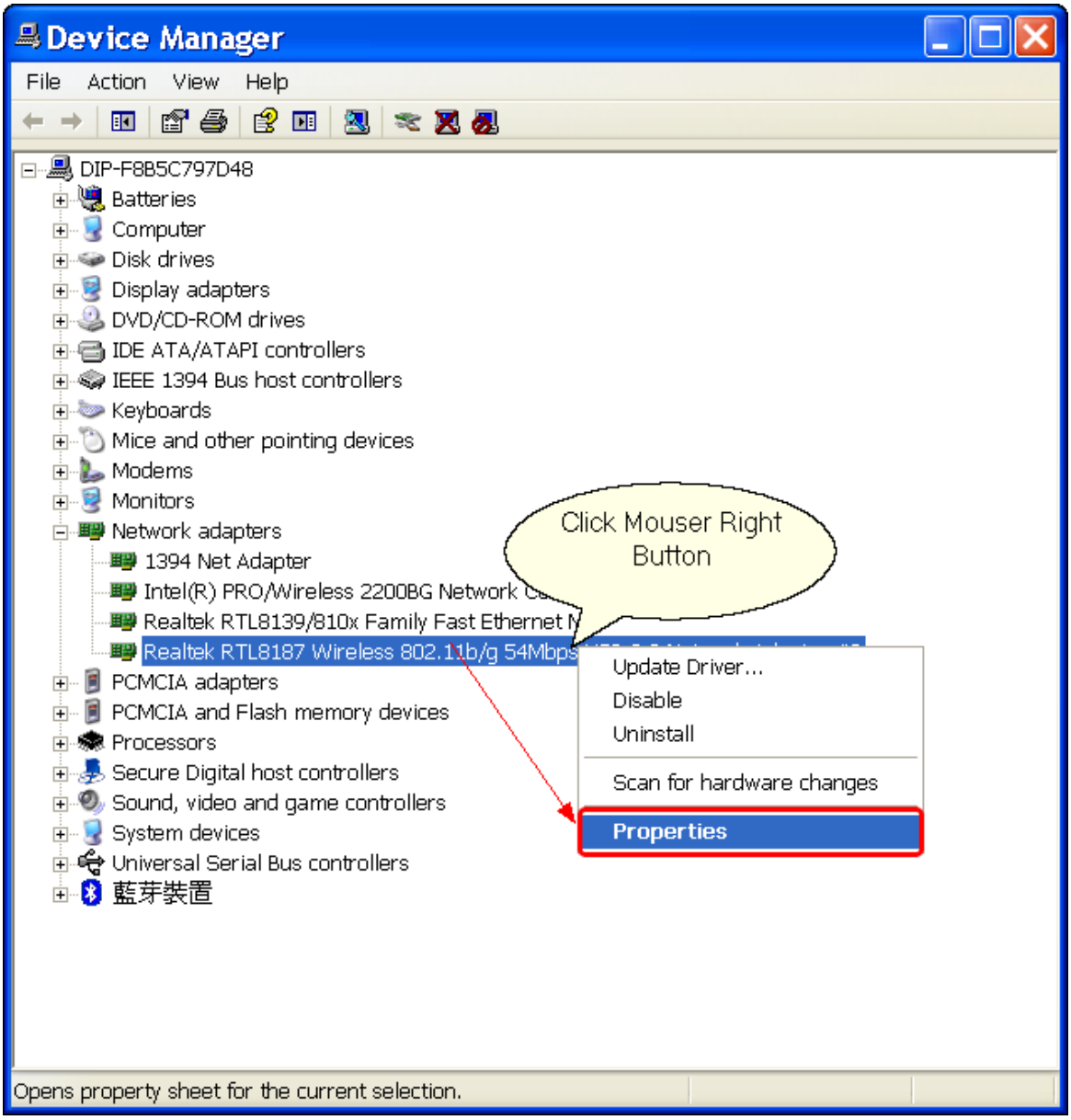
- Go to **Start**
- Right-click on **My Computer**
- Click **Properties**



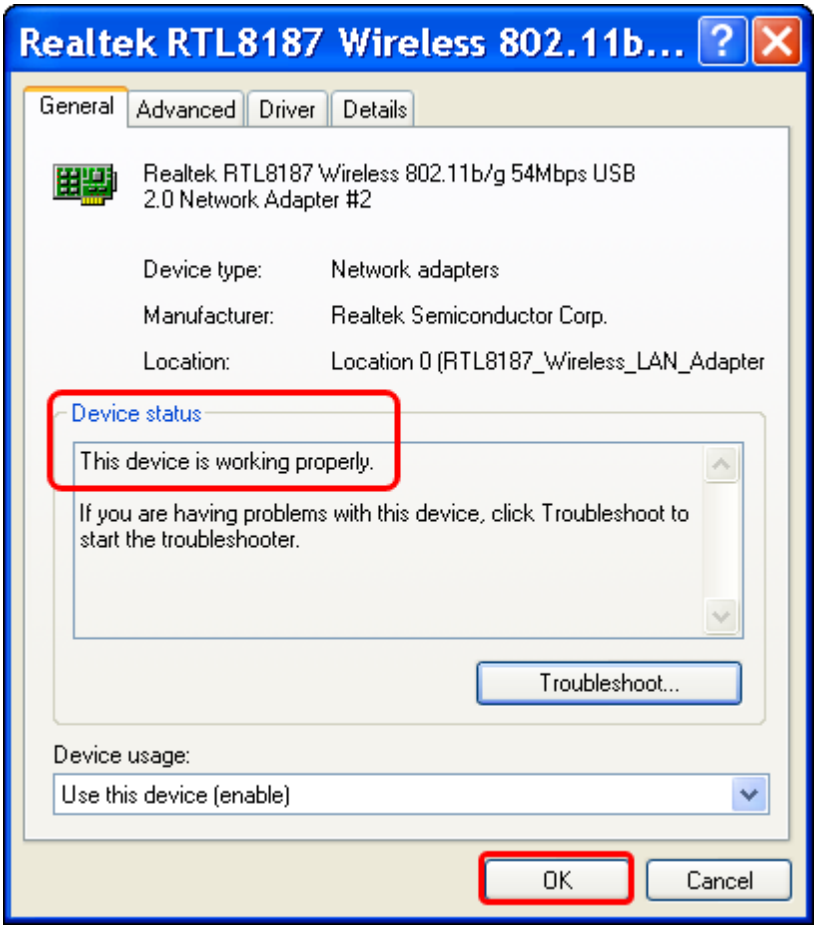
- Select the **Hardware** Tab
- Click **Device Manager**


System Properties
System Restore
Automatic Updates
Remote
General
Computer Name
Hardware
Advanced
Device Manager
The Device Manager lists all the hardware devices installed on your computer. Use the Device Manager to change the properties of any device.
Device Manager
Drivers
Driver Signing lets you make sure that installed drivers are compatible with Windows. Windows Update lets you set up how Windows connects to Windows Update for drivers.
Driver Signing
Windows Update
Hardware Profiles
Hardware profiles provide a way for you to set up and store different hardware configurations.
Hardware Profiles
OK
Cancel
Apply

- Double-click on **Network Adapters**
- **Right-click** on **Realtek RTL8187 Wireless Adapter** (or whatever network adapter you are using)
- Select **Properties** to check that the drivers are installed properly



- Look under **Device Status** to check that the device is working properly.
- Click **OK**



3 Troubleshooting

This chapter provides solutions to problems that can occur during the installation and operation of the Access Point. We cover various aspects of the network including network adapters. (The examples below are illustrated in Windows XP. If you have another operating system, these solutions will still apply, although the appearance on your computer screen may differ.)

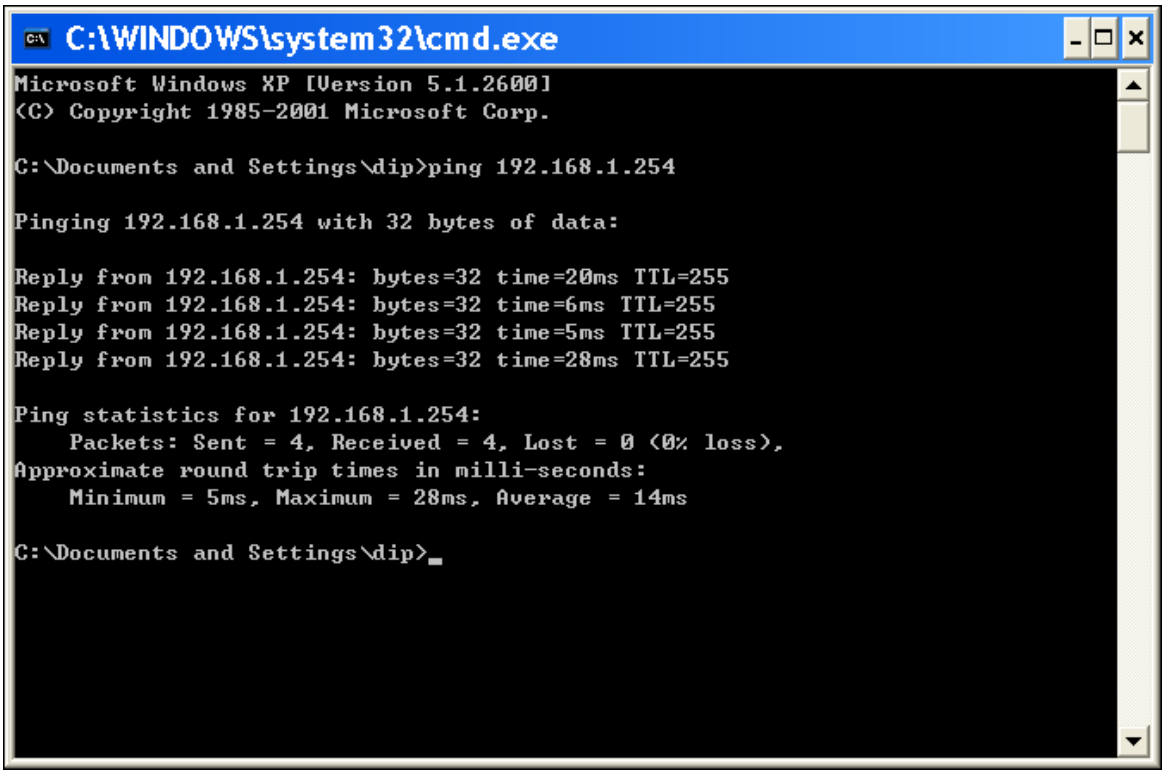
Note: It is recommended that you use an Ethernet connection to configure the Access Point.

1.The computer used to configure the Access Point can not access the configuration menu.

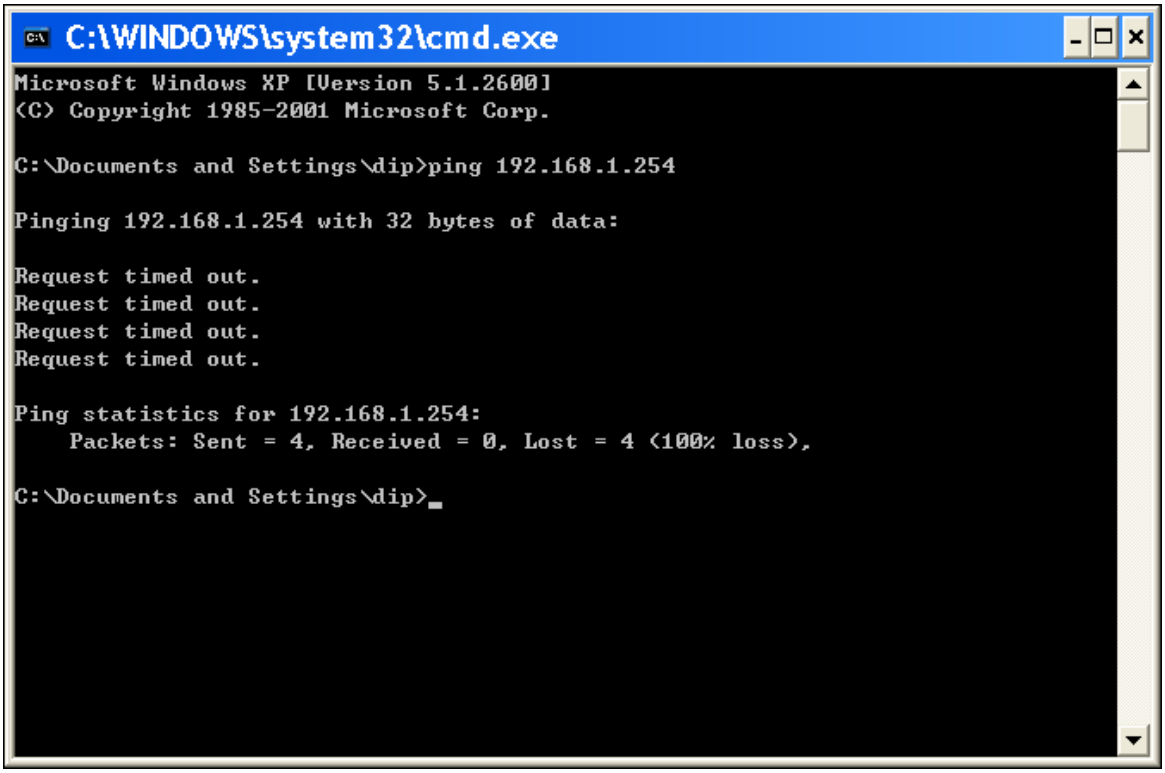
- Check that the LAN LED on the Access Point is ON. If the LED is not ON, check that the cable for the Ethernet connection is securely inserted.
- Check that the Ethernet adapter is working properly. Please see item 3 (Check that the drivers for the network adapters are installed properly) in this Troubleshooting section to check that the drivers are loaded properly.
- Check that the IP address is in the same range and subnet as the Access Point. Please see Checking the IP Address in Windows XP in the Networking Basics section of this manual.

Note: The IP address of the Access Point is 192.168.1.254. All the computers on the network must have a unique IP address in the same range, e.g., 192.168.1.x. Any computers that have identical IP addresses will not be visible on the network. They must all have the same subnet mask, e.g., 255.255.255.0

- Do a **Ping test** to make sure that the Access Point is responding. Go to **Start>Run>Type Command>Type** ping 192.168.1.254 A successful ping will show four replies.


C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.
C:\Documents and Settings\dip>ping 192.168.1.254
Pinging 192.168.1.254 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.254: bytes=32 time=28ms TTL=255
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.254:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 5ms, Maximum = 28ms, Average = 14ms
C:\Documents and Settings\dip>

Ping fail

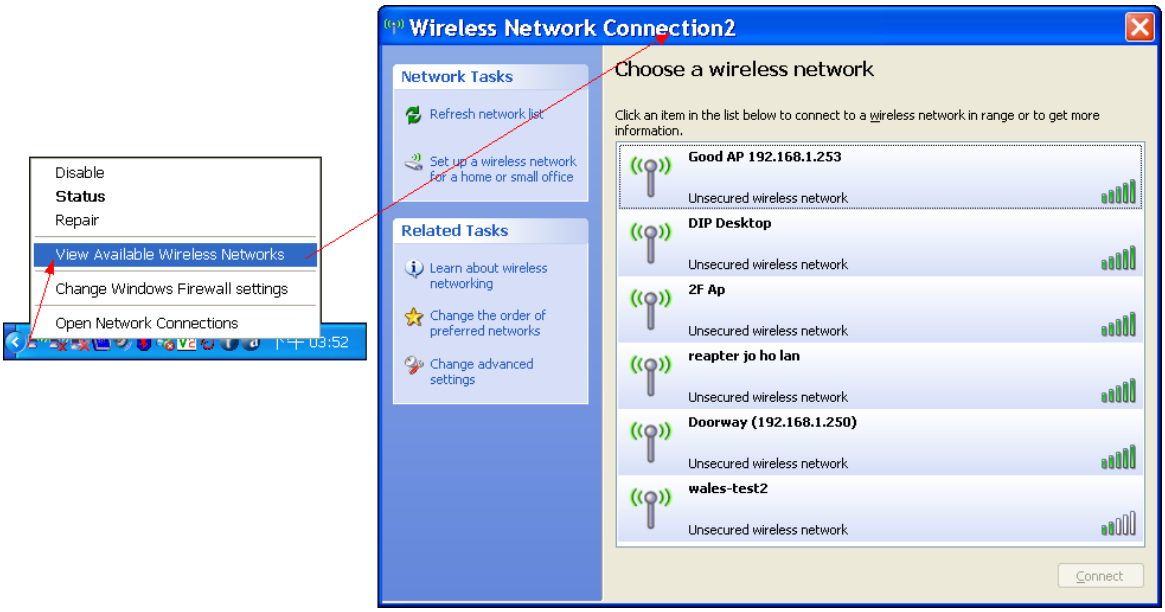

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.
C:\Documents and Settings\dip>ping 192.168.1.254
Pinging 192.168.1.254 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.254:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\Documents and Settings\dip>

2. The wireless client cannot access the Internet in the Infrastructure mode.

Make sure the wireless client is associated and joined with the correct access point (Access Point). To check this connection: Right-click on the Local Area Connection icon in the taskbar> select View Available Wireless Networks.

The Connect to Wireless Network screen will appear. Please make sure you have selected the correct available network, as shown in the illustrations below.

Note: Screen shots were taken using Windows XP. Your screens may differ.



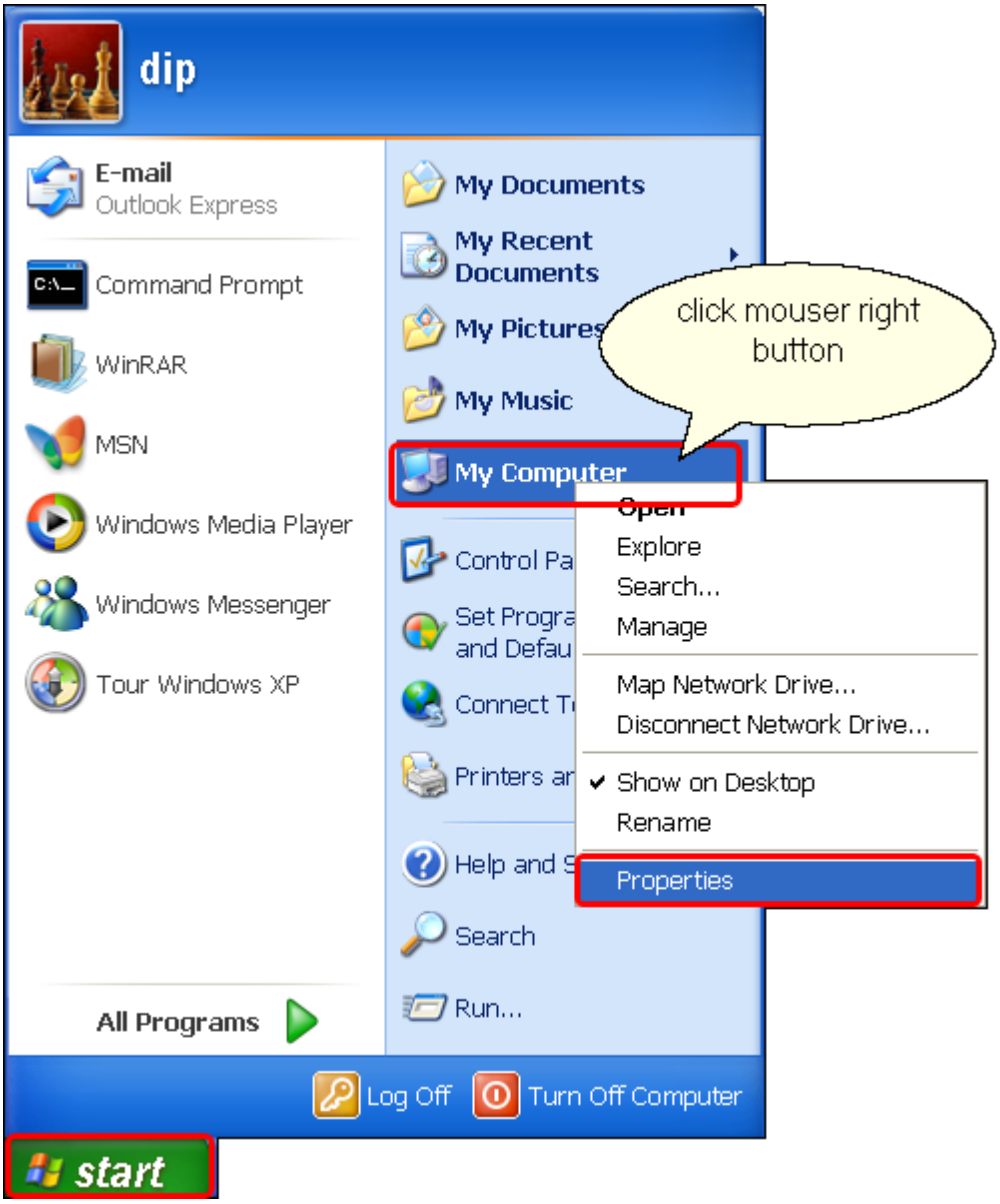
- Check that the **IP address** assigned to the wireless adapter is within the same **IP address range** as the access point and gateway. Since the Access Point has an IP address of 192.168.1.254, wireless adapters must have an IP address in the same range, e.g., 192.168.1.x. Each device must have a unique IP address; no two devices may have the same IP address. The subnet mask must be the same for all the computers on the network. To check the **IP address** assigned to the wireless adapter, **double-click** on the **Local Area Connection** icon in the taskbar > select the **Support tab** and the **IP address** will be displayed. (Please refer to **Checking the IP Address** in the **Networking Basics** section of this manual.)

- If it is necessary to assign a **static IP address** to the wireless adapter, please refer to the appropriate section in **Networking Basics**. If you are entering a **DNS Server address** you must also enter the **Default Gateway Address**. (Remember that if you have a DHCP-capable router, you will not need to assign a static IP address. See **Networking Basics: Assigning a Static IP Address**.)

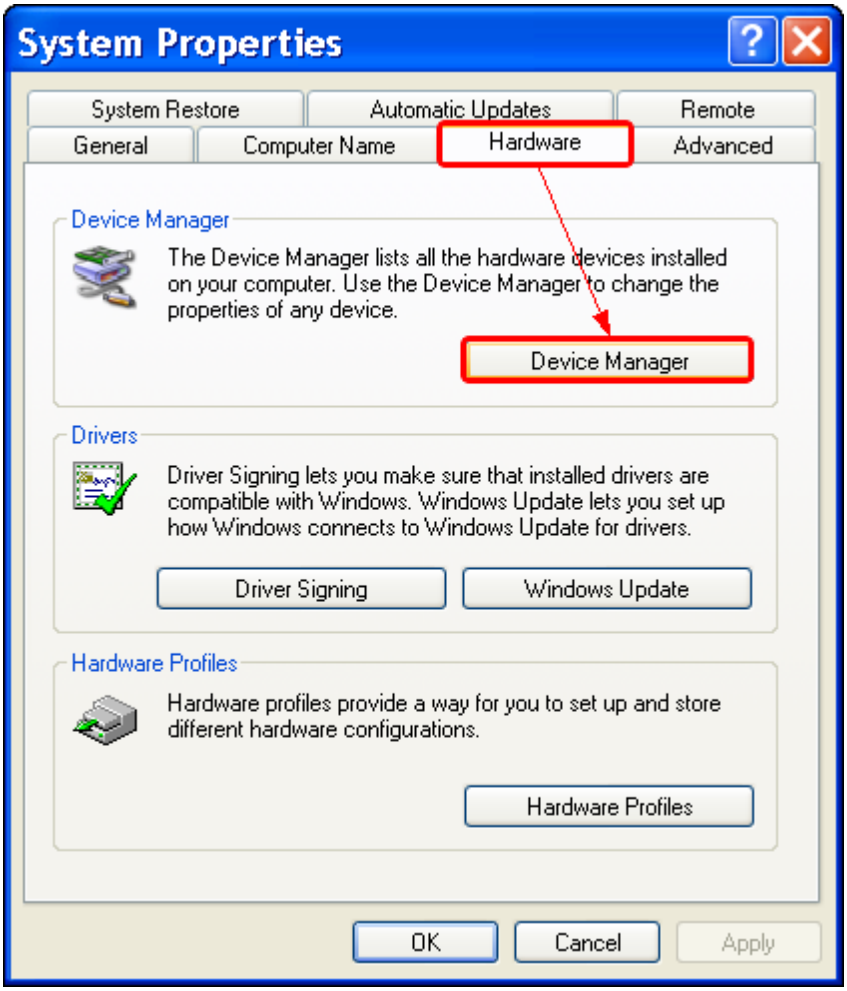
3.Check that the drivers for the network adapters are installed properly.

You may be using different network adapters than those illustrated here, but this procedure will remain the same, regardless of the type of network adapters you are using.

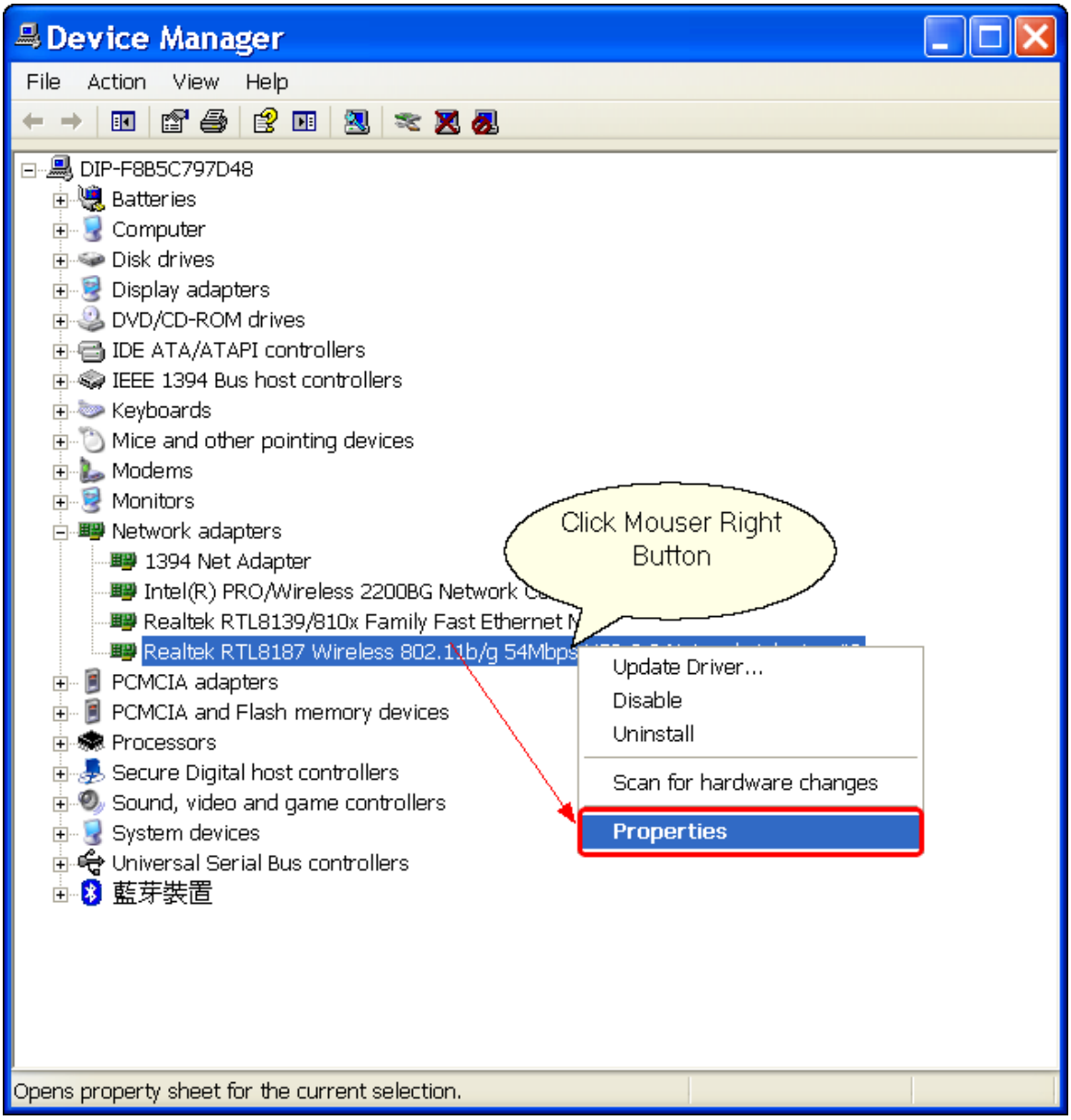
- Go to **Start**
- Right-click on **My Computer**
- Click **Properties**



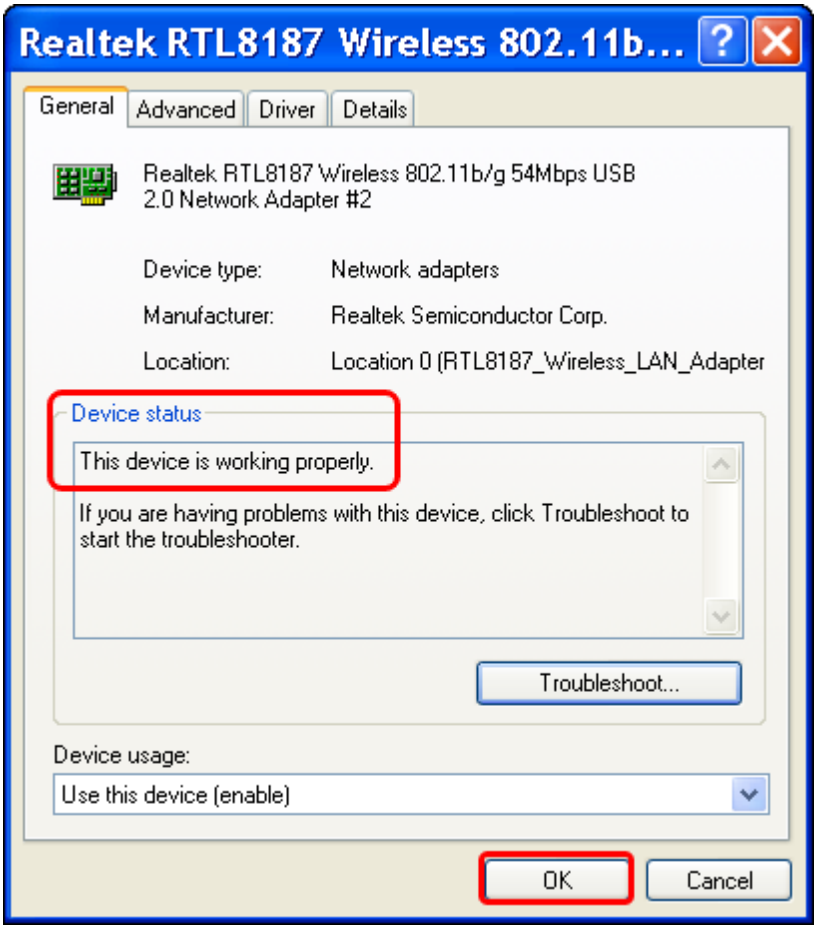
- Select the **Hardware** Tab
- Click **Device Manager**


System Properties
System Restore
Automatic Updates
Remote
General
Computer Name
Hardware
Advanced
Device Manager
The Device Manager lists all the hardware devices installed on your computer. Use the Device Manager to change the properties of any device.
Device Manager
Drivers
Driver Signing lets you make sure that installed drivers are compatible with Windows. Windows Update lets you set up how Windows connects to Windows Update for drivers.
Driver Signing
Windows Update
Hardware Profiles
Hardware profiles provide a way for you to set up and store different hardware configurations.
Hardware Profiles
OK
Cancel
Apply

- Double-click on **Network Adapters**
- **Right-click** on **Realtek RTL8187 Wireless Adapter** (or whatever network adapter you are using)
- Select **Properties** to check that the drivers are installed properly



- Look under **Device Status** to check that the device is working properly.
- Click **OK**



4 Terminology

3DES	Triple Data Encryption Standard
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AP	Access Point
CCK	Complementary Code Keying
CSMA/CA	Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Avoidance
CSMA/CD	Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection
DDNS	Dynamic Domain Name Server
DH	Diffie-Hellman Algorithm
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DSSS	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum
EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol
ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers

IKE	Internet Key Exchange
IP	Internet Protocol
ISM	Industrial, Scientific and Medical
LAN	Local Area Network
MAC	Media Access Control
MD5	Message Digest 5
NAT	Network Address Translation
NT	Network Termination
NTP	Network Time Protocol
PPTP	Point to Point Tunneling Protocol
PSD	Power Spectral Density
RF	Radio Frequency
SHA1	Secure Hash Algorithm
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio
SSID	Service Set Identification
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
JTFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
TKIP	Temporal Key Integrity Protocol
UPNP	Universal Plug and Play
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WDS	Wireless Distribution System
WEP	Wired Equivalent Privacy
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
WPA	Wi-Fi Protected Access

5 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

Enter topic text here.

5.1 What and how to find my PC’s IP and MAC address?

IP address is the identifier for a computer or device on a TCP/IP network. Networks using the TCP/IP protocol route messages based on the IP address of the destination. The format of an IP address is a 32-bit numeric address written as four numbers separated by periods. Each number can be zero to 255. For example, 191.168.1.254 could be an IP address.

The MAC (Media Access Control) address is your computer's unique hardware number. (On an Ethernet LAN, it's the same as your Ethernet address.) When you're connected to the Internet from your computer (or host as the Internet protocol thinks of it), a correspondence table relates your IP address to your computer's physical (MAC) address on the LAN.

To find your PC’s IP and MAC address,

- Open the Command program in the Microsoft Windows.
- Type in ipconfig /all then press the Enter button.

Your PC’s IP address is the one entitled IP Address and your PC’s MAC address is the one entitled Physical Address.

5.2 What is Wireless LAN?

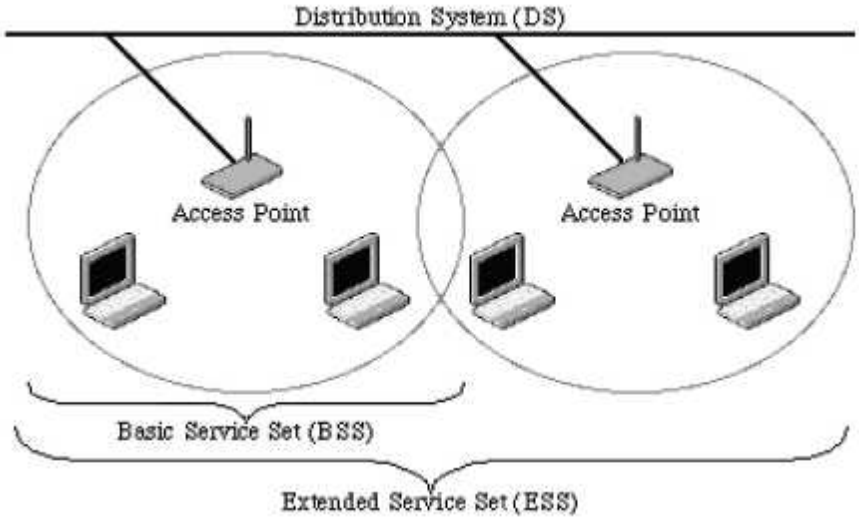
A wireless LAN (WLAN) is a network that allows access to Internet without the need for any wired connections to the user’s machine.

5.3 What are ISM bands?

ISM stands for Industrial, Scientific and Medical; radio frequency bands that the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) authorized for wireless LANs. The ISM bands are located at 915 +/- 13 MHz, 2450 +/- 50 MHz and 5800 +/- 75 MHz.

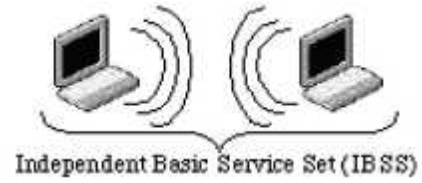
5.4 How does wireless networking work?

The 802.11 standard define two modes: infrastructure mode and ad hoc mode. In infrastructure mode, the wireless network consists of at least one access point connected to the wired network infrastructure and a set of wireless end stations. This configuration is called a Basic Service Set (BSS). An Extended Service Set (ESS) is a set of two or more BSSs forming a single subnetwork. Since most corporate WLANs require access to the wired LAN for services (file servers, printers, Internet links) they will operate in infrastructure mode.



Example 1: wireless Infrastructure Mode

Ad hoc mode (also called peer-to-peer mode or an Independent Basic Service Set, or IBSS) is simply a set of 802.11 wireless stations that communicate directly with one another without using an access point or any connection to a wired network. This mode is useful for quickly and easily setting up a wireless network anywhere that a wireless infrastructure does not exist or is not required for services, such as a hotel room, convention center, or airport, or where access to the wired network is barred (such as for consultants at a client site).



Example 2: wireless Ad Hoc Mode

5.5 What is BSSID?

A six-byte address that distinguishes a particular a particular access point from others. Also know as just SSID. Serves as a network ID or name.

5.6 What is ESSID?

The Extended Service Set ID (ESSID) is the name of the network you want to access. It is used to identify different wireless networks.

5.7 What are potential factors that may causes interference?

Factors of interference:

- Obstacles: walls, ceilings, furniture… etc.
- Building Materials: metal door, aluminum studs.
- Electrical devices: microwaves, monitors and electrical motors.

Solutions to overcome the interferences:

◆Minimizing the number of walls and ceilings.

◆Position the WLAN antenna for best reception.
◆Keep WLAN devices away from other electrical devices, eg: microwaves, monitors, electric motors, … etc.
◆Add additional WLAN Access Points if necessary.

5.8 What are the Open System and Shared Key authentications?

IEEE 802.11 supports two subtypes of network authentication services: open system and shared key. Under open system authentication, any wireless station can request authentication. The station that needs to authenticate with another wireless station sends an authentication management frame that contains the identity of the sending station. The receiving station then returns a frame that indicates whether it recognizes the sending station. Under shared key authentication, each wireless station is assumed to have received a secret shared key over a secure channel that is independent from the 802.11 wireless network communications channel.

5.9 What is WEP?

An optional IEEE 802.11 function that offers frame transmission privacy similar to a wired network. The Wired Equivalent Privacy generates secret shared encryption keys that both source and destination stations can use to alert frame bits to avoid disclosure to eavesdroppers.

WEP relies on a secret key that is shared between a mobile station (e.g. a laptop with a wireless Ethernet card) and an access point (i.e. a base station). The secret key is used to encrypt packets before they are transmitted, and an integrity check is used to ensure that packets are not modified in transit.

5.10 What is Fragment Threshold?

The proposed protocol uses the frame fragmentation mechanism defined in IEEE 802.11 to achieve parallel transmissions. A large data frame is fragmented into several fragments each of size equal to fragment threshold. By tuning the fragment threshold value, we can get varying fragment sizes. The determination of an efficient fragment threshold is an important issue in this scheme. If the fragment threshold is small, the overlap part of the master and parallel transmissions is large. This means the spatial reuse ratio of parallel transmissions is high. In contrast, with a large fragment threshold, the overlap is small and the spatial reuse ratio is low. However high fragment threshold leads to low fragment overhead. Hence there is a trade-off between spatial re-use and fragment overhead.

Fragment threshold is the maximum packet size used for fragmentation. Packets larger than the size programmed in this field will be fragmented.

If you find that your corrupted packets or asymmetric packet reception (all send packets, for example). You may want to try lowering your fragmentation threshold. This will cause packets to be broken into smaller fragments. These small fragments, if corrupted, can be resent faster than a larger fragment. Fragmentation increases overhead, so you'll want to keep this value as close to the maximum value as possible.

5.11 What is RTS (Request To Send) Threshold?

The RTS threshold is the packet size at which packet transmission is governed by the RTS/CTS transaction. The IEEE 802.11-1997 standard allows for short packets to be transmitted without RTS/CTS transactions. Each station can have a different RTS threshold. RTS/CTS is used when the data packet size exceeds the defined RTS threshold. With the CSMA/CA transmission mechanism, the transmitting station sends out an RTS packet to the receiving station, and waits for the receiving station to send back a CTS (Clear to Send) packet before sending the actual packet data.

This setting is useful for networks with many clients. With many clients, and a high network load,

there will be many more collisions. By lowering the RTS threshold, there may be fewer collisions, and performance should improve. Basically, with a faster RTS threshold, the system can recover from problems faster. RTS packets consume valuable bandwidth, however, so setting this value too low will limit performance.

5.12 What is Beacon Interval?

In addition to data frames that carry information from higher layers, 802.11 includes management and control frames that support data transfer. The beacon frame, which is a type of management frame, provides the "heartbeat" of a wireless LAN, enabling stations to establish and maintain communications in an orderly fashion.

Beacon Interval represents the amount of time between beacon transmissions. Before a station enters power save mode, the station needs the beacon interval to know when to wake up to receive the beacon (and learn whether there are buffered frames at the access point).

5.13 What is Preamble Type?

There are two preamble types defined in IEEE 802.11 specification. A long preamble basically gives the decoder more time to process the preamble. All 802.11 devices support a long preamble. The short preamble is designed to improve efficiency (for example, for VoIP systems). The difference between the two is in the Synchronization field. The long preamble is 128 bits, and the short is 56 bits.

5.14 What is SSID Broadcast?

Broadcast of SSID is done in access points by the beacon. This announces your access point (including various bits of information about it) to the wireless world around it. By disabling that feature, the SSID configured in the client must match the SSID of the access point.

Some wireless devices don't work properly if SSID isn't broadcast (for example the D-link DWL-120 USB 802.11b adapter). Generally if your client hardware supports operation with SSID disabled, it's not a bad idea to run that way to enhance network security. However it's no replacement for WEP, MAC filtering or other protections.

5.15 What is Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)?

Wi-Fi’s original security mechanism, Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP), has been viewed as insufficient for securing confidential business communications. A longer-term solution, the IEEE 802.11i standard, is under development. However, since the IEEE 802.11i standard is not expected to be published until the end of 2003, several members of the WI-Fi Alliance teamed up with members of the IEEE 802.11i task group to develop a significant near-term enhancement to Wi-Fi security. Together, this team developed Wi-Fi Protected Access.

To upgrade a WLAN network to support WPA, Access Points will require a WPA software upgrade. Clients will require a software upgrade for the network interface card, and possibly a software update for the operating system. For enterprise networks, an authentication server, typically one that supports RADIUS and the selected EAP authentication protocol, will be added to the network.

5.16 What is WPA2?

It is the second generation of WPA. WPA2 is based on the final IEEE 802.11i amendment to the 802.11 standard.

5.17 What is 802.1x Authentication?

802.1x is a framework for authenticated MAC-level access control, defines Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) over LANs (WAPOL). The standard encapsulates and leverages much of EAP, which was defined for dial-up authentication with Point-to-Point Protocol in RFC 2284.

Beyond encapsulating EAP packets, the 802.1x standard also defines EAPOL messages that convey the shared key information critical for wireless security.

5.18 What is Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)?

The Temporal Key Integrity Protocol, pronounced tee-kip, is part of the IEEE 802.11i encryption standard for wireless LANs. TKIP is the next generation of WEP, the Wired Equivalency Protocol, which is used to secure 802.11 wireless LANs. TKIP provides per-packet key mixing, a message integrity check and a re-keying mechanism, thus fixing the flaws of WEP.

5.19 What is Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)?

Security issues are a major concern for wireless LANs, AES is the U.S. government's next-generation cryptography algorithm, which will replace DES and 3DES.

5.20 What is Inter-Access Point Protocol (IAPP)?

The IEEE 802.11f Inter-Access Point Protocol (IAPP) supports Access Point Vendor interoperability, enabling roaming of 802.11 Stations within IP subnet.

IAPP defines messages and data to be exchanged between Access Points and between the IAPP and high layer management entities to support roaming. The IAPP protocol uses TCP for inter-Access Point communication and UDP for RADIUS request/response exchanges. It also uses Layer 2 frames to update the forwarding tables of Layer 2 devices.

5.21 What is Wireless Distribution System (WDS)?

The Wireless Distribution System feature allows WLAN AP to talk directly to other APs via wireless channel, like the wireless bridge or repeater service.

5.22 What is Universal Plug and Play (uPNP)?

UPnP is an open networking architecture that consists of services, devices, and control points. The ultimate goal is to allow data communication among all UPnP devices regardless of media, operating system, programming language, and wired/wireless connection.

5.23 What is Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) Size?

Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) indicates the network stack of any packet is larger than this value will be fragmented before the transmission. During the PPP negotiation, the peer of the PPP connection will indicate its MRU and will be accepted. The actual MTU of the PPP connection will be set to the smaller one of MTU and the peer's MRU. The default is value 1400.

5.24 What is Clone MAC Address?

Clone MAC address is designed for your special application that request the clients to register to a server machine with one identified MAC address. Since that all the clients will communicate outside world through the WLAN Broadband Router, so have the cloned MAC address set on the WLAN Broadband Router will solve the issue.

5.25 What is DDNS?

DDNS is the abbreviation of Dynamic Domain Name Server. It is designed for user own the DNS server with dynamic WAN IP address.

5.26 What is NTP Client?

NTP client is designed for fetching the current timestamp from internet via Network Time protocol. User can specify time zone, NTP server IP address.

5.27 What is VPN?

VPN is the abbreviation of Virtual Private Network. It is designed for creating point-to point private link via shared or public network.

5.28 What is IPSEC?

IPSEC is the abbreviation of IP Security. It is used to transferring data securely under VPN.

5.29 What is WLAN Block Relay Between Clients?

An Infrastructure Basic Service Set is a BSS with a component called an Access Point (AP). The access point provides a local relay function for the BSS. All stations in the BSS communicate with the access point and no longer communicate directly. All frames are relayed between stations by the access point. This local relay function effectively doubles the range of the IBSS.

5.30 What is WMM?

WMM is based on a subset of the IEEE 802.11e WLAN QoS draft standard. WMM adds prioritized capabilities to Wi-Fi networks and optimizes their performance when multiple concurring applications, each with different latency and throughput requirements, compete for network resources. By using WMM, end-user satisfaction is maintained in a wider variety of environments and traffic conditions. WMM makes it possible for home network users and enterprise network managers to decide which data streams are most important and assign them a higher traffic priority.

5.31 What is WLAN ACK TIMEOUT?

ACK frame has to receive ACK timeout frame. If remote does not receive in specified period, it will be retransmitted.

5.32 What is Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS)?

MCS is Wireless link data rate for 802.11n. The throughput/range performance of a AP will depend on its implementation of coding schemes. MCS includes variables such as the number of spatial streams, modulation, and the data rate on each stream. Radios establishing and maintaining a link must automatically negotiate the optimum MCS based on channel conditions and then continuously adjust the selection of MCS as conditions change due to interference, motion, fading, and other

events.

5.33 What is Frame Aggregation?

Every 802.11 packet, no matter how small, has a fixed amount of overhead associated with it. Frame Aggregation combines multiple smaller packets together to form one larger packet. The larger packet can be sent without the overhead of the individual packets. This technique helps improve the efficiency of the 802.11n radio allowing more end user data to be sent in a given time.

5.34 What is Guard Intervals (GI)?

A GI is a period of time between symbol transmission that allows reflections (from multipath) from the previous data transmission to settle before transmitting a new symbol. The 802.11n draft specifies two guard intervals: 400ns (short) and 800ns (long). Support of the 400ns GI is optional for transmit and receive. The purpose of a guard interval is to introduce immunity to propagation delays, echoes, and reflections to which digital data is normally very sensitive.

6 Configuration examples

6.1 Example one - PPPoE on the WAN

Sales division of Company ABC likes to establish a WLAN network to support mobile communication on sales' Notebook PCs. MIS engineer collects information and plans the WLAN Broadband Router implementation by the following configuration.

*WAN configuration:*PPPoE

User Name	**84549386**
Password	**2uprlamv**

Note:User Name and Password.ISP provide.

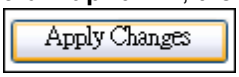
LAN configuration:

IP Address	**192.168.1.254**
Subnet Mask	**255.255.255.0**
Default Gateway	**0.0.0.0**
DHCP Client Range	**192.168.1.100 – 192.168.1.200**

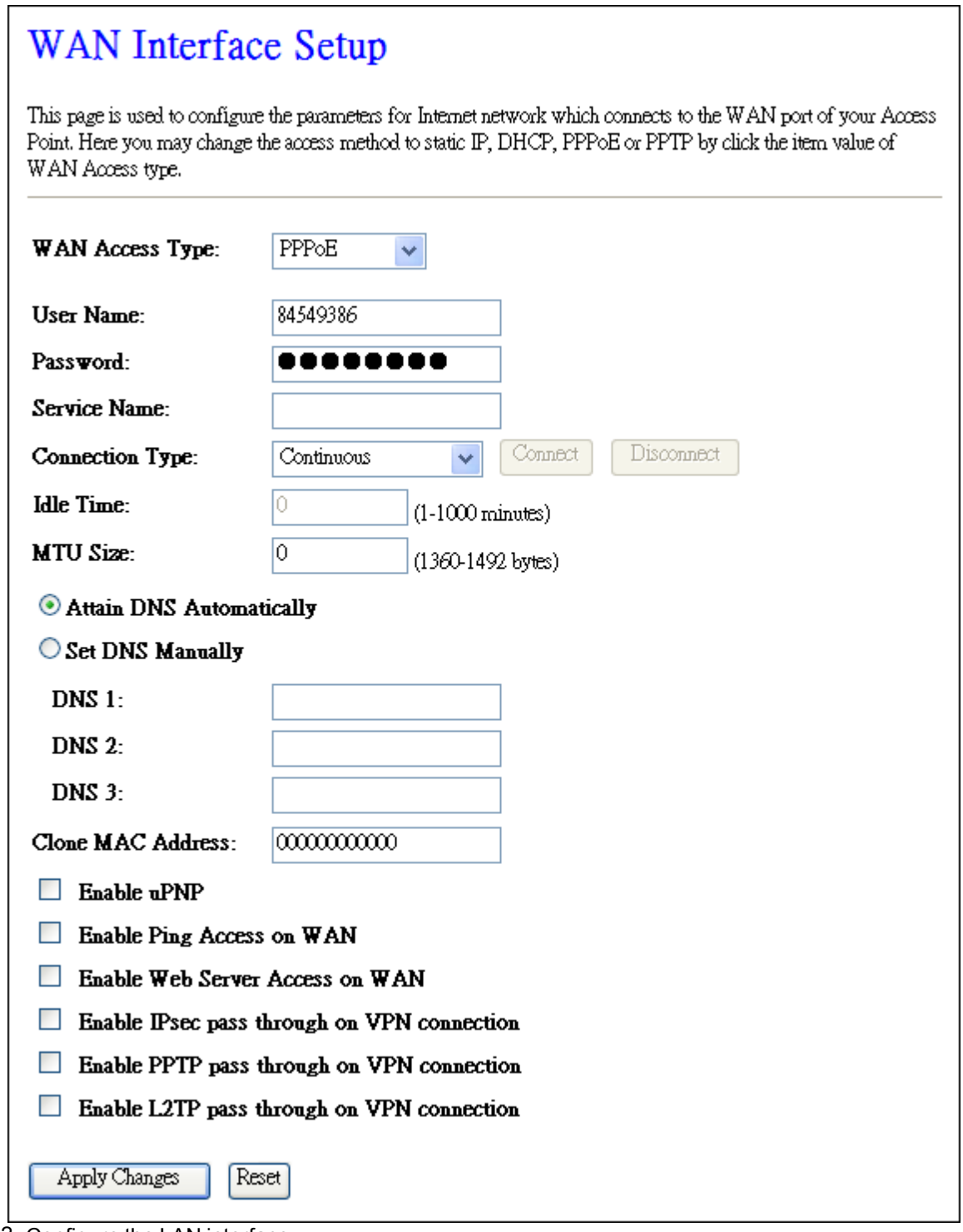
WLAN configuration:

SSID	**AP**
Channel Number	**11**

1. Configure the WAN interface:
Open WAN Interface Setup page, select PPPoE then enter the User Name "**84549386**" and Password "**2uprlamv**", the password is encrypted to display on the screen.

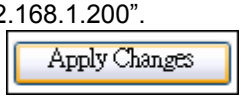
Press 

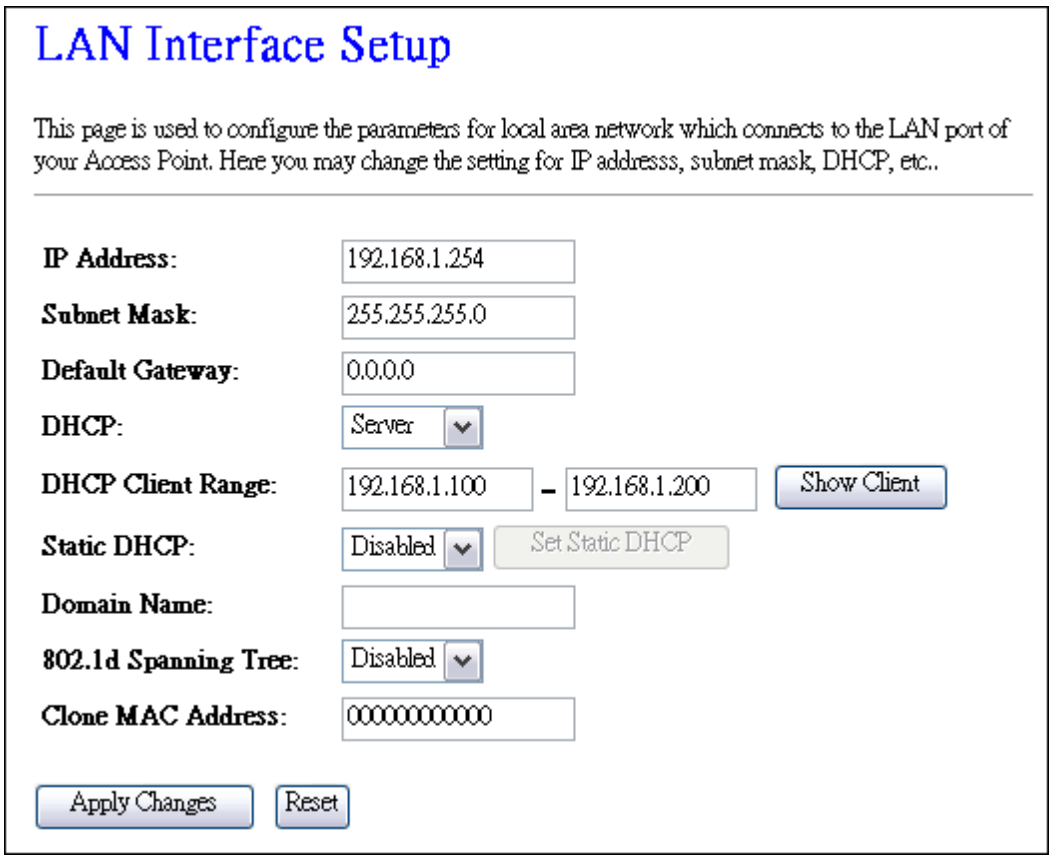
button to confirm the configuration setting.



2. Configure the LAN interface:

Open LAN Interface Setup page, enter the IP Address “192.168.1.254”, Subnet Mask “255.255.255.0”, Default Gateway “0.0.0.0”, enable DHCP Server, DHCP client range “192.168.1.100” to “192.168.1.200”.

Press  button to confirm the configuration setting.

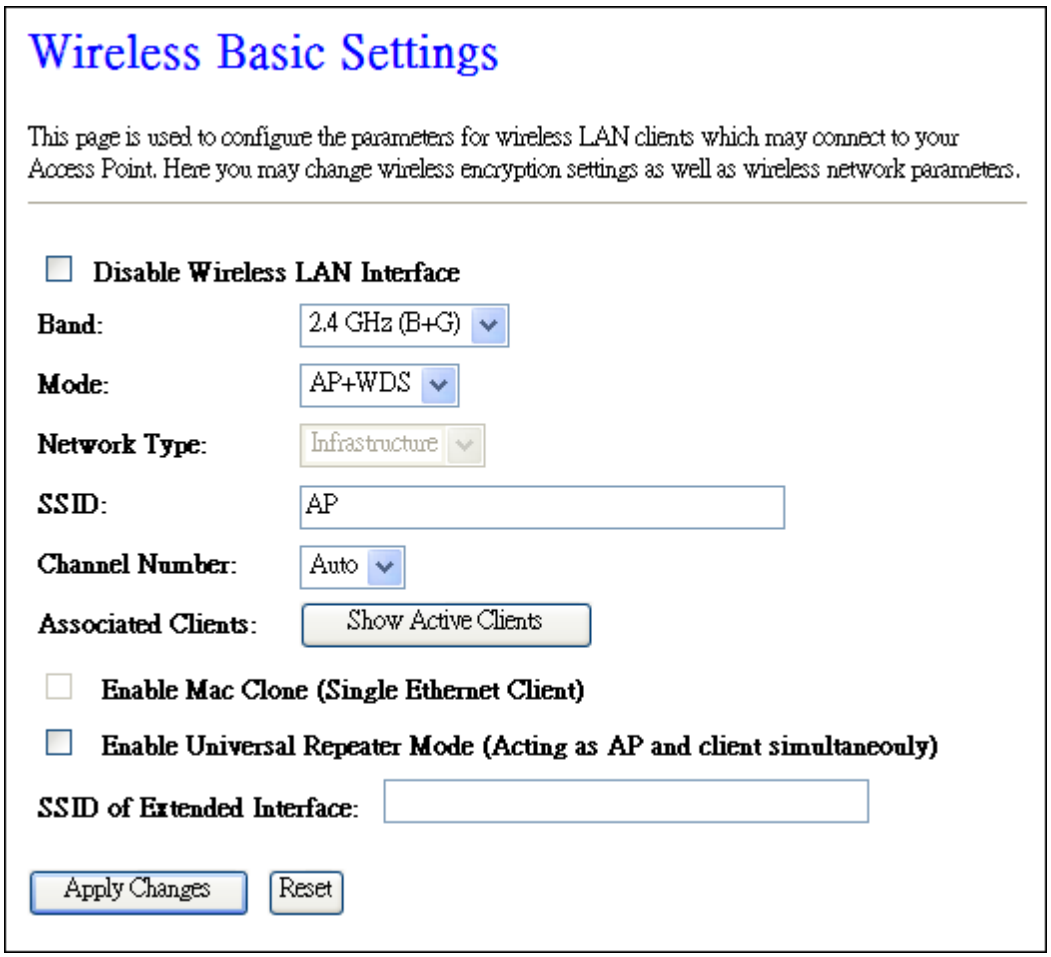


3. Configure the WLAN interface:

Open WLAN Interface Setup page, enter the SSID “AP”, Channel Number “11”.

Press

button to confirm the configuration setting.


Wireless Basic Settings
This page is used to configure the parameters for wireless LAN clients which may connect to your Access Point. Here you may change wireless encryption settings as well as wireless network parameters.
Disable Wireless LAN Interface
Band:
2.4 GHz (B+G)
Mode:
AP+WDS
Network Type:
Infrastructure
SSID:
AP
Channel Number:
Auto
Associated Clients:
Show Active Clients
Enable Mac Clone (Single Ethernet Client)
Enable Universal Repeater Mode (Acting as AP and client simultaneouly)
SSID of Extended Interface:
Apply Changes
Reset

6.2 Example two - fixed IP on the WAN

Company ABC likes to establish a WLAN network to support mobile communication on all employees' Notebook PCs. MIS engineer collects information and plans the WLAN Broadband Router implementation by the following configuration.

*WAN configuration:*Fixed IP

IP Address	**192.168.2.254**
Subnet Mask	**255.255.255.0**
Default Gateway	**192.168.2.10**
DNS Address	**168.95.1.1**

LAN configuration:

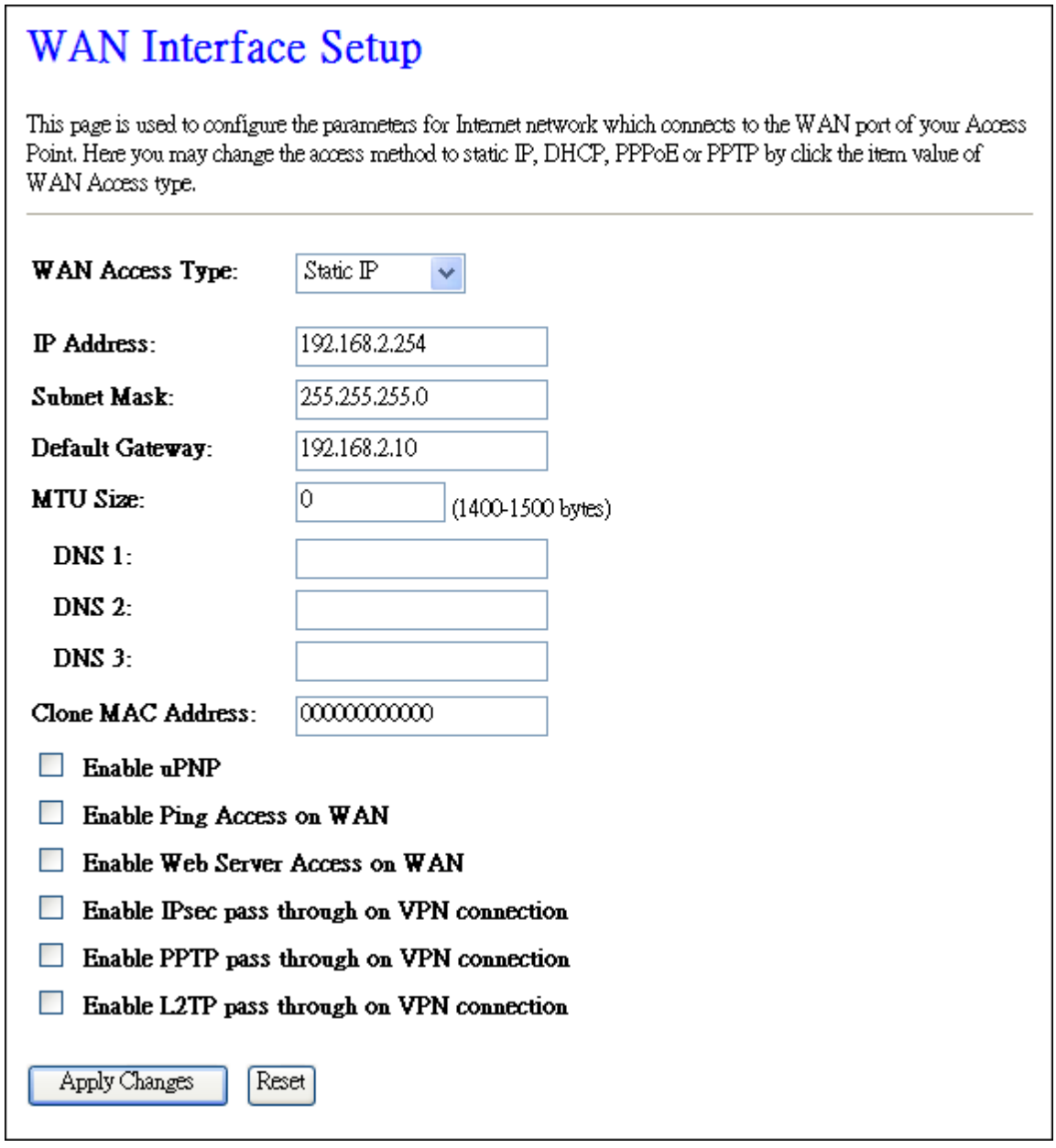
IP Address	**192.168.1.254**
Subnet Mask	**255.255.255.0**
Default Gateway	**192.168.2.254**
DHCP Client Range	**192.168.1.100 – 192.168.1.200**

WLAN configuration:

SSID	**AP**
Channel Number	**11**

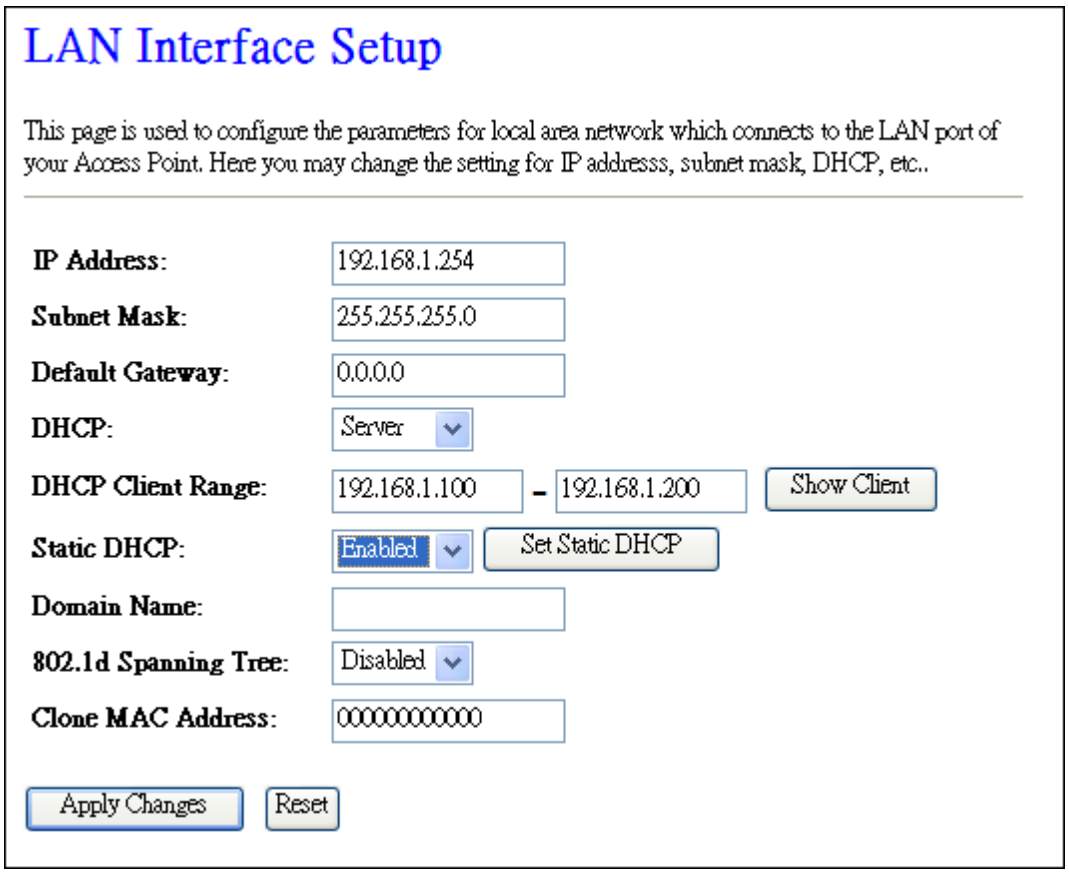
1. Configure the WAN interface:
Open WAN Interface Setup page, select Fixed IP then enter IP Address "***192.168.2.254***", subnet mask "***255.255.255.0***", Default gateway "***192.168.2.10***".

Press button to confirm the configuration setting.


WAN Interface Setup
This page is used to configure the parameters for Internet network which connects to the WAN port of your Access Point. Here you may change the access method to static IP, DHCP, PPPoE or PPTP by click the item value of WAN Access type.
WAN Access Type:
Static IP
IP Address:
192.168.2.254
Subnet Mask:
255.255.255.0
Default Gateway:
192.168.2.10
MTU Size:
0
(1400-1500 bytes)
DNS 1:
DNS 2:
DNS 3:
Clone MAC Address:
000000000000
Enable uPNP
Enable Ping Access on WAN
Enable Web Server Access on WAN
Enable IPsec pass through on VPN connection
Enable PPTP pass through on VPN connection
Enable L2TP pass through on VPN connection
Apply Changes
Reset

2. Configure the LAN interface:
Open LAN Interface Setup page, enter the IP Address "***192.168.1.254***", Subnet Mask "***255.255.255.0***", enable DHCP Server, DHCP client range "***192.168.1.100***" to "***192.168.1.200***".

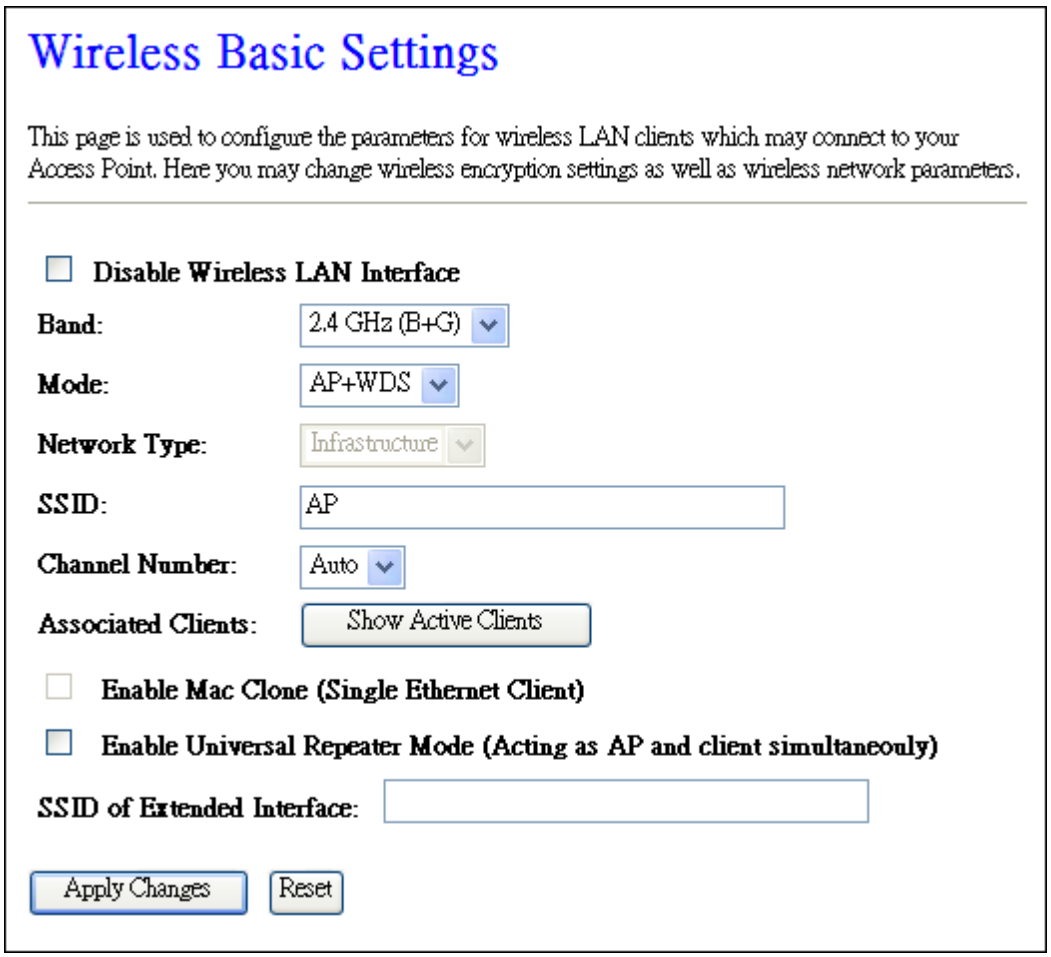
Press button to confirm the configuration setting.



3. Configure the WLAN interface:

Open WLAN Interface Setup page, enter the SSID “AP”, Channel Number “11”.

Press button to confirm the configuration setting.


Wireless Basic Settings
This page is used to configure the parameters for wireless LAN clients which may connect to your Access Point. Here you may change wireless encryption settings as well as wireless network parameters.
Disable Wireless LAN Interface
Band:
2.4 GHz (B+G)
Mode:
AP+WDS
Network Type:
Infrastructure
SSID:
AP
Channel Number:
Auto
Associated Clients:
Show Active Clients
Enable Mac Clone (Single Ethernet Client)
Enable Universal Repeater Mode (Acting as AP and client simultaneouly)
SSID of Extended Interface:
Apply Changes
Reset